TRAVANCORE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SERIES

Published under the orders of the Government of Travancore.

Stone and Copper plate inscriptions at Travanoire with 10 plates

BV

K. V. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR, B. A. M. B. A. S., Superintendent of Archibology, Travancore State.

PRINTED BY VIII SUPPLIESTED DEST, GOVERNMENT PRESIDENT.

All Mights Binerved

He He 2 12 0

The tuning mouthin radiolog liabais

TRAVANCORE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SERIES

Published under the orders of the Government of Travancore.

Stone and Copper plate Inscriptions of Travaucure, with 16 plates

BY

K. V. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR. B. A. M. R. A. S. Superintendent of Archmology. Travancore State.

PRINTED BY THE SUPERISTEDEST, UNVESTMENT PURSE.

AR Blights Reserved

One) Prim excluding Passage:

[For foreign examples excluding 1 ortige:

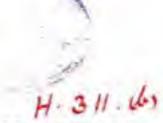


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Foliate IV Part I	Page.
1	Maintajji page of Srivallabliangodai in Kollam 149.	2
2	Fragmentary odd plate of Mamballi.	11
3.	Cholapurous inscription of Virs-Keralayarman; Kollam 302.	17
d.	Suchlindiram inscription of Kodsi-Karajavarman: Kollam 320.	18
3.	Do. Do. To.	20
1,	Do. Do. Kellaus 325	21
3	Kollar places of Visa-I drivensortsand common: Kollan 304.	22
6.	Kanyakaman inscription of Kolloni 376	10.77
0.	Trivandeum inscription of Rangas-Koralsyarman; Kullma 384.	410
W	Kudinangulan in-cription of Ramon-Krealayarman; Kollam 300,	69
i.	Vellalar inscription of Ramon-Kondayarman.	70
14	Manufulli places of Devashrous Kembayarman.	73
13.	Tirnuayinarkurichehi uncription of the Kollan year 39a.	82
4.	Dr. Kollam year 403.	#4
IA.	Argue place of Vira-Ravi-Udaiyam arttandavarman: Kollam 426.	200
10	Kornjapuram inscription of Vira-Udaiyamarmandavarman: Koliam 491 and 4th year of reign.	89
(5.	Suchfindiram inscription of VIra Rama Ramavarmont. Kollum 646.	02
18.	Quilou inscription of the Kolkon year 653,	
9	Tovalai inscription of Vegrunnaykonda Bhūtalavīra Udaiya- marttandavarmon: Kollam 708.	99
20,	A copy of the same record.	101
11.	Such Indiram inscription of Venga, Bhu, Ravivarman; Kollam 712.	
22	Kellam 720. of Vengu. Blon. Virakendayarnas.	for.
176	Kunyakamari plate of Balaramavarman: Kollam 1015-6.	106.1
	, A. A.	9.11
		1
	1	1

LIST OF PLATES.

	-		To face pages.
No	, 1	Mamballi plate of Srfvallabbanködai: Kollam 149	9 & 10
79	2	Fragmentary plate of Mamballi	14 & 15
tp	241	Kollur-madam plates of Udaiyamārttāndavarman: Kollam 364	46 to 64
**	10	Kadinangulam inscription of Ramau-Keralavorman: Kollam 390	70
12.	11	Vellalur inscription of Raman-Keralavarman Tiruva	di 71
**	12	Mamballi plates of Devaderati-Keralayarman	76 to 80

No. 1 .- Mamballi plate of Srivallabhankodai dated in Kollam 149.

This is one of the early Venadu inscriptions of the Travancore State. It had been once edited in 1907-08 in the Epigraphia Indica by the late Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Ran with a number of foot-notes added by the late Mr. V. Venkayya. In spite of much that has been written by both the gentlemen, there are enough grounds for re-editing the inscription. A few misreadings remain yet to be corrected and the wording of the inscription has to be properly set so that its object may be correctly understood. Besides, it is also necessary that the inscription should find a place in the Travancove Archaeological Series devoted chiefly to the publication of the inscriptions of the State.

The copper-plate in question and a few inked estampages of it are preserved in my office. The former belongs to the Mamball! mother and was secured by Mr. S. Govinda Pillai, High Court Vakil, Travandrum, for being edited by Mr. T. A. Gopingtha Rao. But the existence of the inscription was known even earlier, as an eye copy of it together with a rough transcript is found in the manuscript books of my office in the handwriting of Mr. Ganesa Pillai. My object in publishing it here is to bring together the inscriptions of the State and not with a view to sit in judgement over the findings of others.

The inscription is important in more ways than one. It is the carlicat record dated in the Köllom era. The Tamil language in which the document is written with a sprinkling of the collespation of the west coast and without the verbosity of other allied epigraphs is quite in the documentary style, direct and to the point. Besides there are a few very interesting old terms.

We shall note here some of the striking arthographical and etymological poculiarities. The record is incised to the Varietatia characters all through with a lew Grantha letters such as sensti 1rt (L-1), sri (Il. 7, 18, 19) and rakshi and rakshā (I. 12). The formation of both the Grantha and Vattelattu letters leaves no room for doubting the date of the record. Two forms of & occur in early Vattefuttu epigraphs, one with a closed loop at the bottom and the other resembling a sharting cross with a slight stroke so the left of the top. It is the latter that is employed throughout this inscription. I'a is well distinguished from pa and we by the fact of its having a slorp angular bent at the left side. The only ya that is differently shaped occurs in the last line (f. 26) where it has an inward top loop. The vowel u, which in some of the Vargelanta engraphs is liable to be mistaken for ya, pa, or va, is so formed in this inscription as to have a broader convex curve. Long ra and in have an additional stroke at the right top (II. 4, 15 24 and 25). Clear distinction is maintained in the formation of such similar letters as lu, tu, ru, and da. The vowel a and the combined consonant pu are made so distinctly as to leave no room for mistaking the one for the other. In this inscription, short po occurs four times (II. 13, 14, and 25) and long po once (L. 12): the small top stroke on the right side differentiates the two.

¹ Ep. Ind. Vol. IX. pp. 234ff.

Note and no are difficult letters to distinguish in Vatteluttu epigraphs. The former differs very little from ne both of which have a closed loop at the commencement; what distinguishes the two in some cases, however, is the middle curve in the case of ne and a slight horizontal stroke in the middle in the case of nai: this horizontal stroke is so small in some that it is not more than a mere point. The appropriate symbol for no being used for no, the former is seldom employed; and when used, it resembles either to or kn with which it could only be distinguished by sense or context. This rare letter no occurs once in line 14 (see the last but second letter). Nai also occurs but once in line 3 as will be shown below.

Though mostly the record is in grammatical Tamil, there are some etymological peculiarities which deserve to be mentioned. Among these may be noted the use of vaichchu (l. 5) for vaittu, vakchichku (l. 12) for vakchittu, koduppidu (l. 11) for koduppidu, kadaviyay (l. 16) for kadavay, padwidu (l. 17) for padwadu, and Battārakarkkolla (ll. 6, 12, 18) for Battārakarkkolla. In the phrases irandaraliyedatus (l. 5) and attiy-status (l. 20), the softix a is omitted after arall and atti; and it will also be noticed that for idean our epigraph uses the form elam. I am inclined to think that a is similarly deleted at the end of the term Srivallabhankodaryadai in line 18. The employment of such dative forms as avanta (l. 16) and Venagaraku (l. 23) is another graphic peculiarity.

Before we discous the object of the inscription and offer an explanation of the terms that occur in it, the differences in the reading may be pointed out.

- (i) In line 3, what has been read as population by Mr. Gopinatha Rao has been corrected here into "Papaistoning". On his reading, Mr. Gopinatha Rao noted: "The letter pa (of pringed in line 3) whilst it has the common form in all other instances, looks like the Grantha letter Are," Mr. Venkayya offers no alternative. I would first of all draw the attention of the reader to the plate facing p. 236 in the Epigraphia Indica, Vol. 1X and to the letter under reference in line 3 of it. It will be seen that the letter does not resemble in the least the Grantha Ara, nor could it under any circumstance be taken for the Vaytchutu pu: it is celerly a Vattefutta uni. In the pulseographical table of the Kandiyar inscription (assigned to A. D. 946) and sketched in the first plate (back side) inserted between pages 286 and 287, of the T. A. S.) the letter pai occurs. With a slight difference the letter appears in earlier epigraphs and its shape is noted in the table entitled Tirupparankungam, Madras and Trivandrum Museum inscriptions of Magafijadaiyan given on the front side of the plate just referred to. A later form of the same letter is furnished in plate facing p. 300 of Travancore Archaelogical Series Vol. L.
- (ii) In line 11 kuduttal has been corrected into keduttal that being the form used in the record.
- (iii) In lines 9 and 10, we have preferred Mr. Gepinatha Rao's reading of cheydari and cheydu nel to the suggestion of Mr. Venkayya that they may be

I Ibid. p. 334, paragraph 2.

chēvadari and chēvadunel (footnote 2 on p. 238) for the reason that in this inscription va differs from ya and it is the symbol for the latter that is used in the case under reference.

- (iv) The syllables at the end of line 14 have been read as iddinalil-opru by Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Rao. On it Mr. Venkayya noted "the reading seems to be idai naigil opru" and remarked "if gai has to be taken as ga it would be quite different from the other na's which occur in this inscription and resemble the modern Tamil ma". While the former rendered his reading into "He that reduces this to a fourth", the latter translated the passage as corrected by him into "he who contributes to the dwindling of this (charity)". We consider both the readings to be incornect, and in our view the true reading is "idayai pinopen". It may be noted that what has been taken for an ai sign of kni is an erasure: the symbol for to occurs several times in the inscription and none of them could stand comparison with the symbol after the rovel i in the passage under reference. While agreeing with Mr. Venkayya that the next symbol is a gai and pd. It appears to us that, the two symbols that follow pai are not hi he as taken by Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Ren or nile as read by Mr. Venkayya but are pings. Ya has always in this inscription a short angular bent at the left side which, as has been remarked already, distinguishes it from ra or pu. Since this is absent, the symbol has to be retired to represent pe. As certainly resembles to but the closed loop at the beginning, senseed of a convex curve which is required if the lotter intermied were by - decides that it does not stand for the latter letter. Moreover, I have before my several instances where your figured exactly as in this imeription and I, therefore, consider the present reading to be an improvement on the earlier ones, soiting, as it does, the traces of letters in the plate and admirting of better sense. The meaning of the plane idence idence play-open segumnering is the who makes use of this differently', "pin-opru" being equivalent to "marr-opru" used in a similar place in an epigraph of Bhaskam Ravivarman (vide Travancore Archaeological Series Vol. II. p. 36).
- (v) The reading in line 15 of repperguragai has been corrected into verweggu-vagai by Mr. Venkayya and this is adopted here.
- (vi) In line 23 the plate has Venāttiņku, not Venāttiņku. If it were z, that letter would differ from other r's.

The inscription is no doubt worded in clear and unambiguous language. But owing to the fact that many of the terms employed in it have ceased to be in use, there is difficulty in finding out the realisature and object of the document.

The object of the record is to register the fact that Adichchan Umaiyaumai placed the temple of Ayirur and its landed properities as a hilidu to the temple at Tiruchchengungur.

In order to set clearly before the reader the immediate object of the inscription, as well as the incidental references contained therein, we would separate the

¹ See page 237 of Ep. Ind. Vol. 1X.

Foot-note I on the same page.
 Ibid. page 238 and foot-note 8.

record into the following three parts:-

The first part runs from line I to line 11. The principal clause in this passage is:

Ādiehehan Umaiyammai tīn attippēru kondadu (L 8) (i. e. Ayurār paţtāragaraiyum paṭṭārayarkkoļļa pāmiyam Tiruchehengungār paṭṭārayarkku kījādāy (l, 8 and 9) poduvāļ kajyyil nīrōdniṭṭ-kkoṭuttāļ (l, 11).

Herein it will be seen that the placing of the temple of Ayurur and its landed properities us a ki/idu of the temple of Tiruchchengunur was the immediate object of the inscription; and this was done by Adichchan Umayammai of Tirukkalaiyapuram who entrusted them into the hands of the Podmail, with libation of water, at the time when the greatmen who forused the assembly of Tiruchchengunur had met together in the kottil (i. e. the high ground where the use of the bow is taught) within the palace at Panaingavu in Kollano, the Venadu ruler Srīvallabhangōdai being also present. Incidentally it is mentioned that this Adichehan Umayammai set up the image of the Bhattaraka in the temple at Ayurur and lands belonging to it. The details of date furnished at the commencement of the inscription is connected with the immediate object—and not with the construction of the temple or with the first gift of the temple and its lands to the lady by the king. It is also unlikely that all these could have been effected on the same day.

Thus in this part we learn

(a) that the immediate object of the inscription was to register the fact that the temple of Ayurur and its lan's were placed as a Hilida to the temple of Tiruchahengungur by Adichan Umaiyammal of Tirukkalayapuram.

(b) That this was effected at Kulkan on the day noted in the beginning of the record and in the assembly of the greatmen of Tirachchengungur, king Srf-

vallablanködar being also present in it.

(c) That the temple was built by the fady and that the transferred property was given to her by the king. The last fact explains how she came to own it and possessed the right essential for transferring it. Moreover, it will be shown in the sequel why the inscription of this clause or information is necessary.

The date of the inscription is given in lines I to 3 as the 149th year after the appearance of Kollans when Jupiter was in Tulk, the Vailakha month, Sunday and Asvati-Nakebatra. Those details had been verified by the late Prof. Kielborn. The result of his verification is recorded as follows—

"If the date were correctly recorded, it would correspond, for the year 143 of the Kollam etc., to Sunday, the 9th November A. D. 973, which was the 15th day of the month of Vrischiku, and on which (the 11th 5th of the bright half of Margasiru ended 11 h. 22 m. while) the Nakshatra was Revert for 6 h. 25 m. after mean sunrise, and Asvini (Asvati) for the rest of the day. On the same day Jupiter's mean longitude was 292° 44° and its true longitude 296° 26′, i. s. in either case Jupiter was in the sign Tula".

"The difficulty here is, that the day should have been described as the day of the Nakshatra Asvini, when this Nakshatra only commenced 16 h. 25 m. after

mean sunrise; and I have no doubt whatever that either Aèvini (Aèvati) has been quoted erroneously instead of Révati, or Sunday instead of Monday. If the week-day were Monday, the date would regularly correspond to Monday the 10th November A. D. 973, the 16th day of Vrischika, when the Nakshatra was Aévini (Aévati) for 16 h. 25 m. after mean sunrise and when Jupiter of course still was in the sign Tula. There is nothing to suspect that the date is incorrectly registered. We can take it to be correctly cited and that it regularly corresponds to the evening (after 16 h. 25 m. had clapsed after sun-rise) of Sunday the 9th November 973 when the Nakshatra was Aévati.

The second part lays down the terms and conditions of holding the property. This portion runs from line 11f, to line 17.

Here the chief point to note is the express repetition of the phrase "Ayurur mukkalvattumum pattaragarkkella idaiyidum" which, we may say, is identical with "Ayurur pattaragaraiyum patta agarkkella pümiyum" of the tirst part.

This part gives us to understand that the Podural (managing the affairs of the Tiruchchengungar temple) to whom were entrusted the temple of Ayurar and its lands, had the right of protecting the said lands and of collecting the rakshabloga (rents), in order to conduct the expenses stipulated in the first part. Secondly, it also lays down that neither the artifar nor the idaiyidar could enter (on the lands) or collect any money (dues). The meaning of this clause and the necessity for its insertion have not been properly understood; and they require to be explained. The very fact that the aralar and the idaiyidar had now to be prevented from entering on the lands of the Ayarar temple and collecting does suggests that they once had these functions or privileges; else it is difficult to understand why they, in particular, should, by an express clause, he so prevented. If it is remembered that the lands belonged one junily to the king, then were given over to Adichehap-Umayammar by Srfvallabhangodai and finally placed under the Podural, it will be easy to know who are meant by the nealar and the idayidar and why they are now excluded. By surf a are meant the officers governing the village on behalf of the king and by identifier are meant 'persons acting on behalf of Adichehan Umayammi". These persons should have pessessed the specified rights when the lands belonged to SrIvallabhangodai and the lady respectively. The lands having now been intally transferred to the Paducal, they had, by necessity, to be divested of this authority which should hence-forth be exercised by the Pedaval. The necessity for the insertion of the clause is thus apparent. There is one other injunction in this part wiz., that any person attempting to use this (i. c. the property of the Ayurur temple) differently should be usede liable to a fine of 200 kalanju of gold to the temple at Signar and that the same fine should be paid by those who support such abrogators.

Thus, this part defines the privileges of the *Podovāl* over the lands of the Ayurur temple, divests the previous authorities of the rights once vested with them, and lays down at the same time a penalty on these who attempted to misuse the property and on those who supported their cause.

The third part is the concluding portion of the document wherein a complete summary is given and signatories figure. This part runs from line 17 to line 26. Of these, 59 to 23 contain only a repetition of the first part omitting certain details. It is a mistake to put a full stop after kondadu (1.09) (as has been done in Ep. Ind. Vol. IX. p. 237) and to make that word a finite verb. Such a punctuation, it must be said, would distort the sense of the inscription and render it incomplete and unintelligable. It would be correct to take kondadu as a noun in the objective case governed by the transitive verb applya (line 20).

Of the personal names montioned in the inscription, two deserve to be specially noticed vir. Srfvallabhangedai and Tirukkalayapurattu Adichchan Umaiyamunai. Of these, the first is stated to be the ruler of Venadu (i. e. Travancore). Mr. Venkayya has inserted a big note on this name. From it, it looks as if he regarded Kodai as the proper name of the king of Venada and Srīvallabha as the name of his overlord. His examination of facts shows that there was no Srivallabha among the Pandyus at the time of this Venadu sovereign and according to his own finding we cannot suppose that this ruler of Travancore was a feudatory of the Chola king Vallabba, referred to in the Mahawansa as having invaded Ceylon in the period A. D. 975-993. The history of the Cheras being very little known, says; Mr. Venknyya, it is uncertain to which dynascy Srivallabhang-odai, whose fendatory the Venadu ruler might have been in A. D. 973, belonged may be noted that Vallablus or Srivallablus is a general epither applicable not only to Pandyas, Cheras, or Cholas but to other kings as well. There is nothing in the record to indicate that Srivallabhangodsi was a fendatory of any other king. Besides, there are impumerable instances in inscriptions of double names like Srivallabhangodai, where the first part is not the name of an overlord. Such being the case, we think there is no need to find an over-lord of the Venadu king from the first part of his name. Srīvallabhangodai is something similar to Bhaskara Ravivarman, Sthang Rayi and Vikramaditya Varagopa, where Bhaskara, Sthang and Vikramaditya had not been found to be the names of sovereigns to whom the respective kings were subordinates.

Now as regards the other name Tirukkalaiyapurattu Adichchan Umaiyammai. The previous editor considered that Unaiyammai of Tirukkalaiyapuram was the daughter of Adichchan and added that she might perhaps be the daughter of the Chôla king Aditya II. The correctness of the first inference may justly be suspected and the second regarded as an attempt to trace high connection, where there is clearly none. We observe that in Malalar, where the succession is by the female line, a significant custom prevails which clearly indicates the order of descent of property. It consists in the addition of the uncle's name to that of one's own. Thus, when a man is known by the compound name Raman-Krishnan, Krishnan is the proper name of the person, while the prefix Raman is that of his uncle, to whose property he becomes heir. This custom continues even at present. But in the case of a lady, the modern custom is different; she prefixes to her name that of her mother. However, it is not unlikely that in ancient times her name was also associated with that of her uncle. An any rate, it looks absurd to take the first part of the compound name to refer to the father of the person; and such a

view can under no circumstance be correct when applied to persons in a country, where succession is determined in the female line. I am, therefore, of opinion that in the name Adichelan-Umaiyammai, Adichehan might not refer to her fathe; but be the name of her uncle. Another epigraph which furnishes evidence on the issue is the Kadinangulam inscription of Kaman-keralavarman, which mentions queen Vfra-Raman-Umaiyamumi. It has been elsewhere shown by me that Raman-Keralavarman, being the immediate successor of Manikanta Ramavarman, must have prefixed to his proper name Keralavarman, the name of his uncle Raman, and that similarly queen VIra-Raman-Umaryamurai should have derived the first part of her name from the same king. The above instances clearly indicate that the prefixed name in the compound names of gentlemen and ladies is that of the uncle. We are thus obliged to regard Tirukkalaiyapurattu Adichchan as the proper name of the nucle of Umaiyammai and as such Tirukkalaiyapurattu Adichehan can only be a private individual— not a member of the royal family, Even if Tirukkalaiyapuram is to be taken with Unmiyammai, her status can be no better. But there is nothing improbable in her being the king's wife. It is impossible that Tirukkalayapurattu Adichchan could be identical with the Chola king Aditya II.

Explanation of terms:

(i) Uralay:—Though the word aralay does not appear often in the published Tamil inscription, the connected term aralahi figures frequently e.g. line 17 of the Kuram plates? of Parameteraravarman, line 302 of the large Leydon grant, line 52 of the Velurpalayam plates? and in the Tiruvalahgadu grant of Rajendra-Chōla I. The meaning of it is fee for governing the village. From this it may be said that the person who realised the fee must have been called aralay: and there is no doubt that he was a State official. In some parts of south Canara the term aralan is still used in the sense of 'collectors of rents'.

(ii) Idaiyidu, idaiyidar and ki/idu:—The component parts of the word idaiyida are idai (middle or interval) and idu (what is placed or deposited). If a property had been placed under more than two persons in succession, it would be appropriate to call it mudal-idu when under the first person, idaiyidu when under the intervening holders except the last, and kilidu when under the last. In our

I In malabur, the wife of the king were the queen and is not of the kingly race. The title 'queen' is reserved for the king's mother and enters, who are of the Kehstriya race and are married to persons of equal or higher social states.

Hanth Imban Interpresent Vol. 1, p. 101. The translation given vs. 'willage property' it'id p. 155-

3 Archaelistical Survey of Southern Lesia, Vol. IV, p. 213. It may be unded that the published text of the Leyden plates contains many mistakes and even the order of some of the plates is tocorrectly given. The line synctod above it what is given in the published version. Really it neight to be 303.

4 Santh-Indian Interpolium Vol. 11, p. 509.

5 Ibul Vol 111 p. 411.

6 Historical She'eder of Assistal Delbane, p. 243. This immoral has been adopted in South-Indian

Inscriptions, Vol. 111, p. 436.

If the translation of an endowed temple, magnetize of to rills or a patron or founder of a temple I believe it is used here in the first two meanings. It is enough to say that neither this nor his translation of lines 13 to 14 given on p. 238 is what the inscription could possibly convey.

inscription, the property of the temple of Ayurur should be called idaiyidu when it was under Umaiyammai and must be termed a ki idu when under the Podural of the Tiruch cheriquipur temple. The personal nouns derived from these terms are idaiyidar and ki idar. And our inscription correctly employs these terms. It is necessary tosay that in Travancore the term 4i, idu is still current and especially with reference to temples. A ki idu-décastam is one that is being managed by the persons of another under which it is placed.

It is also to be noted that the ideividar (referring to Umayammai and the persons acting on her behalf) and the kilidar (the Podaval of the Tiruch-chengungur temple) cannot denote a tenant or sub-tenant of the temple property for both were actual owners at different periods. There is nothing in the inscription to indicate that the permanent tenants were disturbed at the time when the property was transferred. The term that is usually employed to denote tenants is 'kidi'.

- (iii) Adigaram-dey This is not an antiquated word. It is even now in use and means 'to exercise authority, to domineer'.
- (iv) Mukkalrattam:—This term is used, mostly in west coast inscriptions, to denote a temple without any reference to the deity enshrined therein. It might have been so called from the nature of the temple which was mostly circular, a fourth part being utilised for the entrance and the drarapalakas.
- (v) nadai:—This is another west coast expression meaning 'temple'. It is still current. Mr. Venkayya has pointed out that one of the temples of Quilon is called Ganapati-nadai.²
- (vi) Podural—In the early inscriptions of the Malayajam country, this term is largely met with. In all of them it indicates a class of officials and may be rendered into 'arbitrators or moddlemen'. The same occurs in the inscriptions of the Tamil country under the form 'madbyastha'. There were several orders of podural viz. ngappadweal, purappediatal, arppodural etc. Such of the podural who were connected with temples, like most other temple-servants, developed into a caste falling under the main division of Aubalarasia. One other similar instance is mathada or permunistada, who appear to have spring from the temple officials known as permundigary. Still another is pisharadi. The development of these castes indicates that temple service was hereditary.
- (vii) Rakshābhāgam and rakshīchchu.—These terms as applied to lands are special to the inscriptions of the west const. 'Rakshichchu' means 'giving protection to' and 'rakshābhāgam' 'the share or fee given for protection i. e. to the renter or owner of the land as revenue or rent'. It is usual that owners of lands,—under whom would come the State also,— to afford facilities for irrigation and the proper upkeep of lands leased out by them; and the rents paid were in respect of such services: rājabhāgam will not be an improper synonym of it.

The previous editor of the places says a proce of land placed under the management of a person
was perhaps called a \$\tilde{L}\tilde{L}\tilde{\tilde{L}}\tilde{\til

² Foot-note I on p. 138 Lp. Ind. Vol. IX.

- (viii) kottil:—This word generally means 'a cow-stall' but sometimes it denotes 'a place where the use of the bow and arrows are taught'. In the latter sense it is employed in the Gunamālaigār-ilambagam, Jīcakachintāmaņi, (verse 145). The qualifying word agariya mainutes that it has the same meaning in our record. If kāyil in which the kaṭṭṭl is said to lave been situated is taken to mean 'a temple' instead of 'a pulses', the term kaṭṭil may have reference to a shrine of Kṛishṇa which is usually called Agambāḍi or Gōshḥhālaya and may in that case be connected with the first general meaning of the word i, e, 'a cow-stall'.
- (ix) 'pādutīngumaraŋ' This word is composed of 'pādu' 'side' and 'tāngumaraŋ' 'one who supports'; it thus means 'one who supports the side of another'. Another early epigraph uses the phrase 'pādutāngi-pagaiyumaraŋ' in similar circumstance.'

The places mentioned in the inscription are Kellam, which is the modern Quilon; Ayirur which is now one of the Pakuthies of the Tiruvalla Taluk in the Quilon Division; Tiruchchengungur, which is identical with the modern Chengannur, the head quarters of another taluk in the Kottayam Division; Tirukkalayapuram; Idaiyamanam, where there resides a Potti gentleman at the head of a matha; Muruhnaiyur; Punalur, which is now a station in the Shenkotta-Quilon branch of the South-Indian Railway; Manalmukku; and Kudagottur.

First side.

-) ஆவி அரி [11°] சொல்லச்தொன்றி அற்கு காற்புக் தொன்புகாமாண்டு அமா-
- 2 A min description .] The published a graph of wire
- B and and Pharmen Surday as thomas and Garding onti-
- I de Paringo Ago sia go articugani Gugudan min.
- 5 க்கபு இருக்களுள்பெடித்து வைக்க திருக்கோப்புக் அடிக்கணையப் முமை
- டு அயுகுகிற் போதிட்டை செய்த பட்டாச கரையும் பட்டசாகர்க்கொள்ள பூ வியும் ஆகி
- 7 சசதுமையும்பைக்கு சிசோட்டிச் சொடுத்தான் பெணுக்கைய **பூரியல்ல** பும் சொதை [17] அதிச
- 8 சுணையைக்கை நாகப்புற்பே இகாண்டது இருக் செல்**கு**ன்றார்ப் பட் டாரக
- 9 ர்க்கு கேழிடாள்ச் செற்றார் கடைபொடுகட காளுறில் சென்றசி இருவ முதி
- இத்தும் ஒன்பதினுதில் பறையுக் இருது அ பறைச் செய்துகெல் அ ண்டு-
- 11 வரை கொடுப்பிதாகப் போதுவான் வைப்பின் சிரோடப்டிக் கொடுத்தான் [யீ] அவருர் மு

^{1.} Transancine Archaeological Series, Vol. II., p. 37, and addends and corrigends

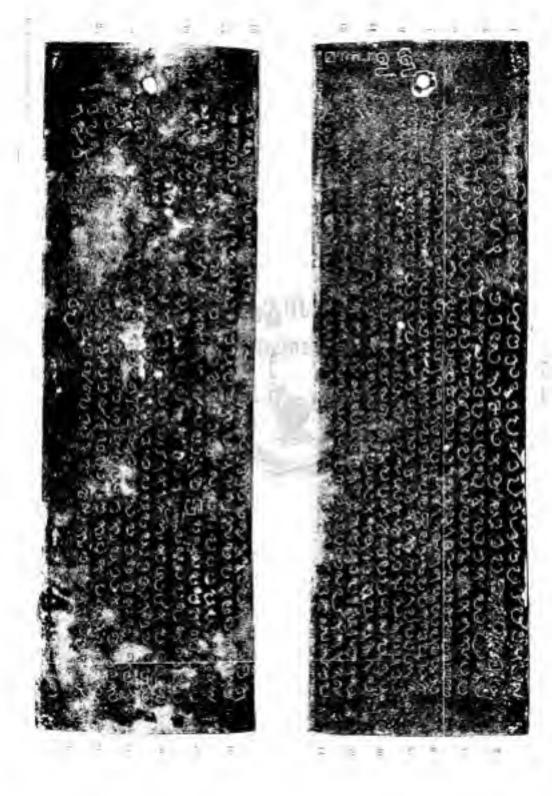
- 12 க்கால் வட்டமும் பட்டார[ச்] திகோன்ன இடைப்பிய ஊருச்ச கொடு த்து இதைவியாகக்
- 13 Garman de Gur surmari [0°] Dimho 3+ip Poplant
- 14 டையிடசாக புக்கு கிலக்கவும் பொருள் கடைவும் பெருர் [111] இதன் பி தெருன் ந

Second ride.

- 15 செய்யும்யன் கெய்கெற்றவைக் செற்றர் என்டர் தண்டம் இருநாத்துக் கழைஞ்சு
- 16 போன் தன்டப்படக் கடக்பன் [பீ] அவன்கு பாடுசா**ல்கு**மவ**ன**ம் இ-ப்பகி-
- 17 செ தன்பப்படுகிற [0"] இப்படிக் வெற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட அயருச் மு க்கா
- 18 ஆக்கட்டமும் பட்டாசன்சியன்ன இடைவிற்ற மூ வள்ளபங்கொறை படை
 - 19 ஆதிச்சுவையல்கை ஆட்டிப்பேற சென்று **மீ வ**ல்லால் சொலுக
 - 20 விருக்கத் இருக்கேற்றும் நார்ப் பட்டார்கள்களு கிறியாக அட்டியே.
 - 21 டந்தத்துள் சாவக்கள் [1*] முகுக்கையுத் கொடைபடுத்திரன் காவ மதி-
 - 22 வன் [1*] இடையாகத்த சக்கர்க் கண்டன் சுறுவுக்கள் [1*] மணல் முக்கள்
 - 23 கண்டர் அறேம்நாள் வந்த முறியன் [1°] வெணுட்டி [ன்]கு அறிவாகு
 - 21 ன்ற புள அடி இசன் பசக்களம் உடை முறியன் [11] குடரொட்றிப் ப
 - 25 தவங்கண்டன் எரண் மதல்கள் [10] இவை இருச்செல்குன் அரப் பொது வர்-
 - 26 warani amen Dayan [#]

Translation.

Hail! Prosperity! In the year one hundred and forty-nine after the appearance of Kollam, on this day of Abvati governing a Sunday in the month of Vritchika of (the year when) Jupiter was in Tulk, and at the time when the greatment of the assembly of Tiruchangungur were gathered together in the high hopfil (i. e. the place where the use of the bows and arrows was tought) in the place at Panninga in Kollam, Srivallabhangodai, (the king) of Venadu gave, with libation of water, to Adichelian Umaiyanamo, the Bhattaraka which (she) Adichelian Umaiyanamo of Tirukkahayaparana had set up at Ayurur, along with the land-belonging to the Bhattaraka (and) Adichelian Umaiyanama gave, with libation of



water (i. e. transferred), what she received as attipperu, as a kilidu of the Bhattaraka of Tiruchchengungur, into the hands of the Poduval, stipulating that two hundred parai of clean paddy, as measured by the parai holding nine nali, should be given annually for a sacred offering of four nali of clean rice to be made in the shrine of Sirrur as well.

The Pödwal shall protect the temple (mukkāinattam) of Ayurur and the idaiyidu (lands) belonging to this Bhattaraka and obtain the rakshābhōga (i. e. the rentor's share on the lands). In the kī līdu (lands) thus made (i. e. transferred), neither the ūrālar (i. e. the village officials) nor the idaiyidar (i. e. the persons acting on behalf of the middle owner Adichehan Umaiyammai) shall enter or reject (the existing tenants) or obtain money dues. Any one who makes use of this (i. e. the transferred property) differently (from the intention of the doner) shall severally pay a fine of two-hundred kalaāju of gold, which is the fine fixed by the shrine of Sigrār. He who supports him shall also be liable to this same fine.

The following sadhus knew (the transaction) when, in this manner, the above said temple of Ayurar and the idaiyidu (lands) of the Bhattaraka, which Adichchan Umayammai had obtained from Srīvallabhangodai as an attippēru, was transerred as a kijidu of the Bhattaraka of Tiruchchengungur, Srīvallabhangodai being present at the time:—

I, Devon Pavittiran of Muruffiniyar also know: I, Safinaran Kandan of Idaiyamanam also know: I, Kandan Damodaran of Manahankku also know: I, Iravi Parandavan of Punalur, who has authority over Venadu, also know: I, Parandavan Kandan of Kudagottur also know. These (are) the writings of Sattan, Sadaiyan, the poducal of Tarachchengungur.

No. 2.- Fragmentary odd plate of Mamballi.

The copper plate on which the subjoined inscription is engraved must have belonged to a set of more than two leaves. The incomplete and fragmentary nature of the record shows clearly that there should have been some plates both before and after.

In editing the Mamballi plate[†] of Śrīvallabangōdni, dated in Kollam 149, the late Mr. Gopinatha Rao noted that that copper-plate belonged to the Mamballi bhandarattil of the Mamballi matha, and that besides that plate, there were five other odd plates belonging to the same matha, bearing fragments of inscriptions of the KIlapperur dynasty of the Venadu kings. This is one of those five. The other four are also edited below.

The plate is light, has no rims, measures $10\frac{1}{4}$ " by $3\frac{1}{14}$ " and bears a ring-hole bored at the left margin, a little away from the edge, right in the centre of the width and just before the place where the lines commence. Nothing is

¹ This inscription is readited in this Part as No. 1.

kown as to its ever having had any ring or seal. Nor do we know where it was found. Both sides of the plate bear writing in the Vattelutto characters and the Tamil language. Each side contains 13 lines of writing.

The engraving of this fragmentary inscription is very legible and resembles that of the record of Srīvallahangodai of date Kollam 149 (= A. D. 973) with which it is also, to some extent, connected as will be shown presently. In all probability the record is one belonging to the time of Srīvallabhangodai.

Some of the orthographical peculiarities muy be noticed. The letter ka is not closed at the bottom as in epigraphs of Bhaskara Ravivarman. It is perfectly distinguishable from cha. The syllables tu, ru, and na, which generally resemble each other in most Vatteluttu inscriptions, are here shaped distinctly so as to leave no room for doubt in their readings. The double bent at the commencement of tu is wide; and though gu and wa appear almost alike, the latter has a closed loop at the beginning which the other has not. One more letter which is liable to be confounded with these is dai; and this is shaped with a clear ai sign. The short and long farms of ku and mu are distinguished. Ya has an open curve at the left end and this differentiates it from va and pa which get a closed loop at the commencement. Two forms of ya and three forms of pe are figured. Na is sometimes closed at the bottom and sometimes left open. One of the forms of pe has an e sign prefixed to pa; in the second versety this symbol gets an additional upward stroke at the right end; and in the third, which I am almost inclined to think is a mistake committed by the engraver, the symbol for po resembles exactly that for The yowel r is shaped with a narrow middle portion which makes it differ considerably from the shape given to it in the records of Bhaskara Raviyarman, where the central part is much wider. The only Grantha letter med is ksha in rakshabhoga.

It is not possible to say, with the fragmentary portion now available of this record, when, by whom and for what purpose the provisions registered in it. were made. So far as the preserved portion goes, it may be said that the inscription gives a list of incomes of a group of temples, probably the one at Tirushchengunrue and others placed under the care and protection of the officials managing its property. For some object, which must have been mentioned almost in the last line of the immediately preciding plate, an income of 29 parai and 5 nali of paddy were assigned. 115 pager of paddy were set apart for the expenses to be met on the new-moon days and on the excess days (of the year). The incomes derived from a garden and a field were kept for the maintenance of one sacred lamp; and incomes amounting to 188 parms of puddy, it is said, were given to the temple of Tiruchchenguprur for the protection to be afforded (v. e. for conducting the expenses of) the temple of Ayirar along with that of Sigrar; and for the expenses connected with the Brahmotsava were set apart 100 out of an income of 104 parai of paddy. After this, two items of incomes amounting to 90 parai of paddy are mentioned and the purpose for which it was intended must have been entered on the following missing plates.

The fact that separate provision had to be made for excess days, might be taken to show that the temple counted its year by the Souramana system while

the gifts generally recorded in favour of it were made for a Chandramana year, which was less by about 11 days. Had the provisions been made for the solar year there would have been no necessity for separate provision on account of excess days. There is greater possibility that the "excess days" refer to the 5 or 6 days over 560 calculated at 30 days, a month-

The proper names of villages, lands and persons that occur in the inscription are given below:—

Serial number	Names of lands and villages	Names of persons	Remarks
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Udikkal-tudayai Nambingaram Sadikkulam Pulippalli Tangonrikkal Kumattur Olittudayai Pichchagachcheri Vellimutpun Ilampalli Ayirur Thruchchengungur Siggar Mudappalayinkal Sattamangalam Mummudai Kumbur Tanfrukengadu Kannanyaippay Kudapuram	Kuman Göyindən Kumaran Sendan Arahgan Kumappolan Kuman Parantapan Göyidan Ködai Kaman Kumappolan Ayyan Sendan Narayanan Daraddiran Iravi Kumappolan Narayanan Göyindən Teman Keralan Haiyan Aiyan Rödai Aiyan Parthan Göyindən Haiyan Peruman	

Pirammattuvarripukku which occurs in line 24 may be the Tamil form of either Bruhmasvam or Bruhmötsavam of which we have adopted the latter alternative. If, however, Bruhmasvam is what is meant, that word must be taken to denote not the property of the Bruhmanas but what is required for feeding them

Text.

- 1 இடு சென் படுன்பறையும் குன்றங்கோவிக்க 1 அடுக்கால்த் அடனவயா விலம்
- செல் அறுபறையும் [1*] இவ னம்பின்றறத்தா விமே செலிருபறை பிடக் கழியா வ-

¹ The letter & is untered heliow.

் ஞ்ஞாழியும் [∎*] குமான் செ(ச)ர்காசர் காசாண்மையா விடு[ம்*] பெல . பஇன் ஒருப்புகுபும் [ℓ*] கூ

ட்ட சென் இருபத்தொன்ப அப்பை இட வவு\$[பா*]ல் வஞ்ஞாழியும் [Ⅱ*] அய்கள் இ[க்]ரும்! கா-

் தொறுந[த்*]இதும்: செலவு சடிக்குளத்தால் கொளரும்பது பறையும் [வீ] புளிப்புள்ளியார்

ள் பூயண்பிப்பி ம்இர்ம்*] செக் நம்பதை மறைவும் [8*] அரன்றென்றிகர வால் செறுபணிர்-

் வச விகிட்டி (செலிரும் அவர்கள்) அம் [**(***) குற்ற [ச் *] அரச அடி அவிக்குட வகையான (மி) [ம்மீ *] ச்சக [ச் *] செ

 θ மல தி $B[H^*]$ கேல் முப்ப $[\hat{x}^*]$ கைப்பதையும் $[I^*]$ கட தெல் அந்நெரு (ப்)ப $[\hat{x}^*]$ தைப்பத்தும் $[I^*]$ இ-

 ம் இருவின்ச்சென்றி மக்கு சென்று (1*) வெள்ளிருட்டத் உ தொட்ட மும் இனம்புள்ளி: "பயன்.

[11] அம் செ[ம்*] அம் திருவ்வத்து அன்ற [11*] அன்குச் முக்கால்வட்டமு [ம்*] "பட்டாக்க நடைய பு-

 மிக்கும்! இரசுநாபோகமாக இருச்சென்றன் அர் பட்டாரகர்[க்*]கு செற் அரச் கமட்டுமாக

12 கட கொண்கு[ம்*] இவட்டு* | முடப்பணகின்: * காவ் காராண்மைய[ர*] ம் கேண்கு நடத் * படையும் [1*] அர

 ம்கள் குன்றப்பொழுளுர் ! காராண்களையாள் கொட ! "முப்புகளும்பறை மும் [y*] அன்றம் பரசுதபன்

Second ride.

- servinosará Onó erocia composti (*) Zeraken Garona er japoninn [4*] ara Producti.
- 16 sam[0*]umnya [1*] arubasa[0]Surgeri =:rr[dir*]mu urio** Osa asus umpos [1*] [a]bu-
- 1. You letter o' is courted below the line,
- 2. The third latest as is suggraved before.
- 8 is ongraved below the bing
- 4. The emport of its market factors the thou
- 5. The liest of its annual by way of interiornature.
- if is our interlineation.
- 7 The letter of it entired below the line
- 8 Road warment.
- 9 The letter is entered below the live.
- 10 is an insertingation.
- 11. In this word or is an interlineation.
- 12 is in an interlineation: between se and go a letter is engraved and erased.
- 13 if it an interlineation. It is organized and mand between 47 and ps.
- 14 & is an interfluentico-
- 15 There is space for without the letter has not have exp.



- 16 ஞ்செக்கார் (மும்முடையான் செல் பதின்பறையும் [(*) கட செல் கா ந்து எண்புத்தெண்≥ புறையும் [¶*]
- 17 இதிரைல் அற்ற எபைய பறையும் கிற்அர் கடைக்கு கொடுப்பின [II"] "குண்பூர்சனி
- 14 குன்றப்பொழன் காசாண்மையான் சென் விருபதுபறையாகி! [1*] புதின் பறை செல் நிருக்-
- செயில்க்கால் சாக்கு "ஒட்டையடைக்கும் கும் [1*] விச்சர் கெய் படுன்பறை.
- 20 யும் [(*] 1தொக்[க]க்கொளன் சாசாண்கமலால் கேல் விருபுக்கு ஒரு ப தையும் [(*) தணிகு-*
- 21 சங்காட்டு காசாபணம் கொளிக்கள் காராண்டையால் கெ[ஸ்*] விருபத் தைப்பறையும் [ஸ்] இ-
- 22 வின் பெர்வியில் செல் படுள்ளப்பறையும் [1*] விச்சகச்செயி காராண்ணர். அ[ச*],ச
- 26 மொதிசன் காசாண்மையான் செல் முப்பத்தை முப்பறையும் [1*] கூட செல் அத்து காற்-
- 24 பறையாதும் [1*] அதை பறையும் போம்மத்தையற்றிருக்கு 10 செலவிது க்கு 11 [8*] கண்ணன்
- 25 கொட்பாயால் சிக்கபாகாப்பதாக் கொரை அப்படை கிடு[#*] செல் அம்ப அப்படையும் [#*] கூ
- 26 ட புறத்தால் பாத்தகொளித்தமும்ப பிளோமாம்.1.* பெருமான மிடு[ம*] கொளரத்ப்புக

Translation.

of paddy to be deposited by Kungan Govindan from (the yield of) Udikkal; twoparai and five nall of paddy as measured by the idangali from (the yield of) Nambingaram; eleven parai of paddy from the karannai of Kumaran Sandan; in all twenty-nine parai of paddy and five nall as measured by the idangali.

For the expenses to be met on the days of the new-moon and for excess days are assigned thirty parai of paddy from the yield of Sadikkulam, thirty

- 1 is in an interlineation.
- 2 The letters #Q# are written over an erasure.
- 3 The length of as is not indicated in the original.
- 4 Read symptoms
- to distribute in an interlineation.
- & Bund Seets.
- 7. Perhaps Opini is intended.
- B wil looks like &: perhaps we have to read ale- (+) dur La.
- 9 There is some correction in the last two syllables.
- 10 is engraved below the line by way of interlineation.
- II Both before and after & there is space for a single letter which may be filled up by de
- 12 Cancel the letter in

parai of paddy to be deposited by Puvanappeli¹ from the yield of Pulippalli; twenty parai of paddy to be deposited by Sirupanichebai from the yield of Tanrongik-kal, thirty-five parai of paddy to be deposited by a native of Pichchagachcheri from the yield of Kungartur and Olittudavai, making in all one hundred and tifteen parai of paddy.

This (i. e. the following) is for the expenses of one sacred lamp:— one sacred lamp shall be maintained from the yield of the garden attached to Vellimutam and the field of Plampalli.

As rakshābhāga on the temple of Avirur and on the lands belonging to that Bhuttaraka the (following quantities of) paddy shall be deposited in the temple of Tiruchchengungur-Bhuttaraka for the expenses of the shrine of Sirgur as well.

Sixty pagai of paddy from the kārānmai of Mudappalāviņkal; thirty-six pagai of paddy from the kārānmai of Arangan Kungappālan; forty pagai of paddy from the kārānmai of Kungan Parantapan; twenty-three pagai of paddy to be given by Gövindan Ködai from the yield of Sattamangalam; tweety pagai of paddy from the kārānmai of Kaman Kungappālan; ten pagai of paddy to be given by Ayyan Sendanar from the yield of Munumadai;—in all one hundred and eighty eight pagai of paddy. This quantity of one hundred and eighty pagai shall be given to the temple of Siggir.

Out of the twenty parai of paddy from the kārānmai of Imvi Kummppolan of Kunbur, ten parai of paddy shall be given to the person who had to fill up holes unde in the vessels of the tample, leaving a balance of ten parai of paddy which with twenty parai of paddy from the kārānmai of Teonan Keralan, twenty five parai of paddy from the harānmai of Narayanan Govodan of Tanigusengadu, ten parai of paddy to be deposited by the same person, and thirty-five parai of paddy from the kārānmai of Narayanan Damodiran of Pichehagacheheri, made in all one hundred and four parai of paddy. Out of this quantity one hundred parai shall be for the expenses of Brahmasea or Brahmatana.

Fifty parai of paddy to be given by Ilaiyan Aiyan and Kodai Aiyan from the yield of Kannanyaippay forty . . . of paddy to be given by Parthan Govindan and Ilaiyan Peruman from the income of Kudapuram . . .

¹ Preasupe it may also be regarded as a special kind of ball offering. But such a method of understanding the passage would deprive the object of grant of the rest of the stome and would necessitate giving some explanation for the appropriation of a grant made for one object to a different one.

² If kell is separated from Mudappala and taken with kardamas, it would mean 'a quarter of the kardamas' from Mudappala. It will seen that in others no such fraction is mentioned.

³ Eight is omitted after eighty.

No. 3 .- Cholapuram inscription of Virakeralavarman: Kollam 302.

The subjoined inscription, in the Tamil characters and the Tamil longuage. engraved on the west base of the central shring in the Cholesvara temple at Cholepuram near Nagercoil, belongs to the reign of the Ventda king Virakeralavarman and is dated in the year opposite to Kollam 301 i. c. Kollam 302(= A. D. 1127). It registers an assignment by the king of revenues arising from the decadana lands at Vadašeri, to the temple of Rajendracholesvaramudaiya-mahadeva at Kottagu olias Mummudisolanaliae, for offerings and lamp to that temple. The officers who assigned the incomes on behalf of the king were the varippedli. Kannan Govindan and the officequest Vikkiranan Kuman aline Keralasingappallayaraivan of Kunginnal. The final order was issued in the aviting of Dhauanjas an Kandan of Varukkanpalli and Iravi Sakkirayadan (Bavichakrayudha) alias SrI-Tongappallavaralyan, the latter of whom was the ruler of Mannar,

l'arippulli may be an equivalent of the modern kanakkappillai whose original should have been kanatkuppulle. Kanatku stands for vari of which it is a synonym and pulli ravans a person. This derivation of the word Kapakkuppillai shows that it can be applied to my person doing the duty of an accountant and has no connection with 'Pillal'. "L'direggia is evidently the name of another office connected with the tax department. Its worse can be made out by a conparison of it with naduriculknus and its equivalent machynatha occurring in inscriptions.

Text.

- agail of [4" | Cornais Curies a national Consisteration fine மாயில் அமிலாவரும் வாழ்க்கு அருக்கு ஆர் விரிகர் மாயில் முற்று அம்பம in a Bereson was a manufally a manufally a min in a lie மண்ணர் வாழ்கள் நடுரம் சக்கராயுகளுகள் நடிகொள்ளப்புள்ள அரையாம் எழுத்த [Nº] இ வரிப்பள்ளி
- கண்ணல் செர்வீக்களும் உள்ளிருப்புக் குன்றின்மேல் விக்கொயண் குள்ற தைன் தெற்குக்கப்பட்டைய பெறும் கரிசமாக கொடுடாறுள் மும் THE SERVICE WILL BUT SERVE JOSELE PROTECTION OF THE PARTY AND THE மர் நிரபோனம் அமுது செய்தளை நிற்தம் அசிசி கானுழியு.
- 3. ம் சுதியமுகு செயுமு[கூ*] சுவிரமுக அடைக்காயமுக இசெயமுகத்துர் இருகொத்தசன்னத் துண்றத்கும் மும்முடிசொழுக்கும் வகப்பால் வட

I A translation of this inveription is given in the Indian Antiquery, Vol. XXIV pp. 253-4

² Year opposite to 301 is 302 and not 301.

³ The term varipped has been read by the late Mr. Sundaram Pillal as Rem S vais and taken with the word way are which procedure it and routered iron "the brief writer (Private & contary?",

⁴ With the word Ingre that follows, this term has been taken to mean the proper nation of a hill (Ibid. p. 255).

⁵ Seath Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II. p. 11, of Introduction. Both numberiralism and manhyastha have been taken to mean an arbitratus or judge". But this seems unlikely as such officers mostly figure with accommune.

செரியில் இத்தெவர் தெவதாகம் ஊரிகேல் எருக் கடமை செல் அங்காகம்...

 அம் சொண்டு இத்தெயற்கு இர்சியர்துக் சர்திராதித்தவற் செல்வதாகப் பெரிசல்வினில் சர்வர்ச்து கல்வெட்டுவித்துச் குடுத்தொம்

Translation.

Hail! Prosperity! In the mouth of simba of the year opposite to 301 since Kollam had appeared, the officers of the glorious (king) Virakeralavarman who was pleased to rule over Venagu, ri: Danahjayan Kandan of Varukkaippalfi and Iravi¹ Sakkirayudan alias Sri-Tongappallavarsiyan governing Mannur, wrote (this).

We, the carippulli's (i. e. accountant) Kampan Govindan and the allimppull Vikkiraman Kunnan alias Karahaingappallavaraiyan of Kunrinmel, (acting) as agents of the (king), gave, with libration of water, poured on the bali stone, the halamai paidty, kain and accroing to the king (scame) from the decaddra (lands) of the god at Vadaseri near Mammudisolamallar, for preparing offerings of food to (the temple of) Rajendracholesvara modalys-Mahadeva at Köttagu alias Mammudisolamallar, with four mail of rice, vegetable offerings, ghee offering, curd offering, arien-out offering, (betel)*-leaf offering as well as for one sacred lamp, and engraved (the grant) on stone, so that this minanda* to this god may last as long as the moon and the sun (endure).

No. 4.—Suchindram inscription of the Venadu king Kodai Keralayarman: Kollam 320.

The subjoined inscription in the Tamil characters of the period to which it belongs, is engraved on the north wall of the first prakara of the Sthanmathasvamin temple at SuchIndiram. It belongs to the reign of Kodai Keralayarman and is dated in the Kollam year 320 (= A. D. 1145), Mina month. This is the earliest record of the Vanada king found at SuchIndiram. The inscription registers a gift of land in Teppalandlur—hich formed part of Nripašekharanallur for offerings and lamps to the shrines of Mahadeva and Taravengadanilai-Alvar and for feeding two persons in the temple at SuchIndiram in Nanji-nadu. Another inscription in the same temple informs as that Karkada was called Nripašekharanaliur; hence the lands granted have to be looked for in the modern hamlets

This name has been read as Sei-Saiyan in Jud. Aut. Vol. XXIV p. 253.

² See note 3 slove.

³ Vide note 4 above-

⁴ Though that may stand for plantain leaf, it is not unlikely that betel leaves are meant here, because it is mentioned immediately after uparithety.

⁵ The other forms in which this word sours in inscriptions are nicutella after nibanda.

of Kakkattur or Kakkattuchcheri in Suchfindiram Pakuthy. The document was incised on stone by Sōman Selvan alias Munnarrava-Acharyan, in accordance with an order issued by the king.

Text'.

- I. வூவி மி [u*] கோவைகொன்க காலி-நாவு மின்குரம்[ற்*] அ
- 2. வெண்டு வான்டகுளும் நாழிகோதை சொளவன்பர் காஞ்சிகாட்டு சுசிக் தொ-
- முடைய ஊர்க்கு நிருவழுக்கு அரி சாகுழியும் இருவெக்கட்டு கே அழ்வார்க்கு இருவழுக.
- க்கு அரி எருநியும் அக்கொளிகள்கு அரி காகுந்யும் [அக அரி]பன் னிற சாழியும் கதியமுக செய-
- முன தமிரமுகள்கும் நித்த சம்சதன் செய்வதாக விட்ட கிலமானது [8*] இதிக்கர் தெய்தா-
- 6. எங்களில் நிருப்பிரக்கால் இரப்படும்! தென்னைகள்ளுர் இரு பூவரமும். நிறுத்தின் இருப
- . அமா ச்வழும் [1*] இதிச்சும் பைய நாரு பூ வாழும் கிறத்தில் பத்து மானும் [1*] அக
- N. சியம் "முப்பட மாவுக்கும் [1"] " இர்பிக்கு இவர்கள்கடவ இறை தொய புறியண்டாரத்தில் பட
- 9. க்கமாகது கிறந்கியாதன் சக்திசா இத்தனர் சென்னநார் உறிருப்படிடி]யினெ சென்னத்துருவி
- கம்வேட்டி சென்களை அதிரு வழுத்திட்ட நிறுமுகப்படி வழுத்து வெ ட்டினேன் இவ்நுத் தக்கன் சொழு-
- 11. வ செல்லை முன்அந்தவ அசாகியன் வழுத்த

Translation.

Hail! Prosperity! In the month of Mina of (the year) 320 after the appearance of Kolum, the glorious Kōdai Keralavaruan, who is pleased to rule over Venadu, gave (the following) land to meet the daily requirements of the temple at Suchfindiram in Nahiji-nadu vi: twelve vali of rice in all (calculated) at the rate of four vali of rice for a sacred offering to the Mahadeva, four vali of rice for a sacred offering to Tiruvengadanilai-Alvar, and four vali of rice for two agram (i. c. for feeding two persons) and for vegetable, ghee and curd offerings:—

Twenty md of land in the double crop land of Tenvalansliar attached to Nripasekharanallar, (one) of the directions of this god, and ten ma in the single crop land attached to this (i. e. the above said land), making together thirty md of land.

In accordance with the royal order (issued) with the sign manual,—directing that the taxes payable to the king be paid in paddy measured into the sacred

¹ No. 78 of 1096. From impressions prepared under my supervision.

² Du le written at a group-

³ The word offering anison is repeated with regutable, give and cord

treasury of the god so that the above said expenses may be conducted as long as the moon and the sun (last), that (this gift may be made) with libation of water on the sacred steps (of the temple) and (that the order) may be engraved in stone, — I, Soman Selvan alias Mannarrava-Acharyan of this village incised this writing.

No. 5.—Suchindiram inscription of the time of the Yenadu king Kodai-Keralavarman: Kollam 320.

This inscription is connected with No. 4 edited above. Its object is to register the fact that a certain Palli-Andi was required to husk the paddy provided for the daily expenses of twelve nalli of rice in the temple of the Mahādeva at Suchfudirum, ordered by king Kolai-Kerajavarman in Kolam 320; and that for his renuncration be should obtain from the temple the food prepared from two nalli of rice out of the four nalli of rice set apart for offerings to shrine of Tiruvengadanilai-Āļvār. As regards the disposal of the food prepared from the remaining six nalli of rice, leaving off the food of four nalli of rice which were intended for feeding purposes, other provisions must have been made. It may be that the food offered to the Mahadeva (i. e. four nalli of rice) should be thrown away being the Siva-narmalya.

Text".

- சொல்கை தொன்றி காகவி-அவறு வெணும் யாழ்க்களுளின்ற ஸ்ரீ கொ வரு கொளைவன்டர் [காலுக்காட்டு எது].
- 2 க்றிசமுடைய வோட்டியாக்கு ந்த்தில்கத்து சென்னதாக இத்தெயர் சென் தாகம்கள் தென்னைகம் நூரில்
- 3 சந்ப்பித்த பன்னிரு காழி அரிச் செலக்க் நிருமெற்று சிறையாழ்வார்க்கு கற்குத்த அரிசி காகுழியிறு.
- 4 ம் இருந்து அரிக்க சொது பள்ளியான்றுக்கு அட்டிப்பெறுக சுந்திராதி [த்*]தலற் தன் அன்றையத்
- ந்தார் கட்டம் மற்றுக்கு இருவழுகரியேம் சொண்டு சென்ற இருவ முறு வலர்த்றுக்கொண்டு
- 6 வருமான கல்லெட்டிக் கொள்ள சென்ற இருவரு[த்*]இட்ட இருமுக ப்படிக் கல்லெட்டிகள்
- 7 68 .

Translation.

I engraved (this) on stone in accordance with the royal order (dated in) the year 320 after the appearance of Kollam and (in the reign) of the illustrious Ködai-Këralayarman, who was pleased to rule over Vënadu, signed and issued directing that, in order to conduct the daily requirements in the temple of the Mahadéva at Suchfudiram in Nanji-nadu, twelve nalii of rice should be assigned in

t. The Tiruvalla places say that the fixed offered to Isana should be thrown in water.

² No. 79 of 1096

Tenyalanallur, one of the decadenas of this, god; that out of this four nall of rice should be given towards the expenses of Tirovengadanilai-Alvar, and that Palliandi should, by (virtue of) an altippera, receive, as hing as the moon and the Sun (last), the food of two male of rice, husk (the paddy) by assembling his relations, carry and pay the rice required for sacred offerings and thus have the said sacred offerings conducted; and that this order should be engraved on stone,

No. 6 .- Suchindiram inscription of the Venadu king Kodai Keralayarman: Kollam 325.

The subjoined inscription is engraved in the Tamil characters of the period to which it belongs, on the north wall of the first prakara of the Sthammathasyamin temple at Suchinditaes. It belongs to the reign of the Venadu king Kodaj-Keralavarman-Tirovadi and is dated in the month of Vrinchika of the Kollam year 325, when Jupiter was in the sign Kanni. As the inscription is unfinished, complete details cannot be ascertsined; but it is evident, from the preserved portion, that the grant relates to a land gift made for offerings to the shrine of Vada - Tienve Agadate Alvar.

Text

கொல்லம் நாருவிற அடிகொறிரா மா கூடு என்னிடுள் வியர-

2 p கண்ற பிருச்செ காபிற்ப மென்ற காழ்க்க கணுகின்ற ஸ்ரீ கொறைகெ A STELLANDE

i [Big] and amen's apparer armance a spectro in Coudras AT ANTICIETAN GANGE

லதாச் சிலம் அமை உடாகு நாட் காம் ககிரேமுடைய "காச்செயர்க்கு செ wouldn't got and like

A குடுத்த செல்க கூடு மாவுக்கும் சின்ற சிவம் கூட மாவும் மொண்டு சித்தம் Deiry arigura Box

AT B AND [OLD BOOKEL SET LOUTED, GUMBLEST WAS e colarolin goscar-

The Residence of the second of

Translation.

In the month of Vrischika of the year opposite to Kollam 325, when Jupiter stood in Kanni, the officers of the illustrious Kodai-Keralavarma-Tiruvadi, who was pleased to rule over Venadu, (gave) 30 ma of land, out of the sixty ma of land in Tenyadanallue which formed part of Karkadu alias Nripasekharanallar in Nanji-nadu, excluding the (other) 30 md which we gave to Suchindramudaiya-god) Vada-Tiruvengadatt-Alvar, with two nalli of rice, per day, as measured by the copper ndli. Two md of the land called Kušakkodu in Ulikoli and the land Marukkarai of Suchindiravadi. 2

¹ This is registered as No. 83 of the collection for 1096 M. E.

² This inscription is left aufinished.

No. 7.—Kollur-madam plates of Udaiyamarttandavarman: Kollam 364.

My Pandit Assistant Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, obtained on loan the subjoined set of plates from the head of the Kolfur-maths. The lady owner and her agent deserve our thanks for having kindly lent the set for examination. I must note that the plates were allowed to remain with me for such number of days as I required them for cleaning, taking inked estampages and preparing a transcript of the whole inscription from the plates themselves. All these effected, the plates were safely returned to the owner.

The set consists of 16 plates. They are not quite uniform in size. Their length, breadth and thickness vary slightly. The average length of a plate is 17½ inches and the breadth 3 inches. All the plates have ring holes bored on the left margin close to where the writing commences. Leaving a free margin of 1" to 1½" on the left side, the lines run almost to the end of the right side. In some of the plates there are margins on both sides. The holes are made in the middle of the vacant space on the left margin. The plates are not held by any ring and there is no scal.

The thin upper and lower edges of the 14th plate are folded on the first side; while in the case of plate No. 16, a small thin shoot of copper has been applied to one of the long edges so as to form a fold on either side. This device is probably intended to give a kind of protection to the plates. On the whole, the engraving has been nearly slope and the characters appear bold and clear. In plate No. 3, (first side), and plate No. 13, (both sides), some of the letters and a portion of the sheet have been partially eaten away by verdigris. In other places also, the metal had been destroyed leaving only traces of letters. But happily the destruction has not spread far.

As regards the size and formation of letters, this set may be divided into two sections, the first commencing with plate I and ending with plate 10 and the second beginning with plate 11 and ending with the last. In the first part, the scribe has maintained clear distinction between letters of similar shape such as ea, pa, ya und ma; a and pa; ru, to and na; na and to; and has made very few mistakes or omissions; whereas in the second section, the engrayer has been so careless that many of his letters can be easily mistaken for others; and errors are also more numerous. The above facts, and specially the vast difference observed in the two sections in the nuster of shaping such letters as na. na, pi, pa and many others, clearly indicate that the whole record has been incised by two different hands. The letter "sri", entered at the commencement of the second section i. c. at the beginning of plane 11a, also points to the same conclusion. It marks the spot where the second scribe commenced writing. No other purpose does this letter serve. It may even be said that the scribe who incised the second section knew little of what he was engraving, else it is difficult to expect different modes of shaping the same letter (notice the difference in the formation of ta, lu etc.) and such mistakes as armatpolu, pura, as are largely found in these plates. For more errors of this kind, reference may be made to the foot-notes of the text-portion

where they have been corrected. After the incising has been done, the document seems to have been once compared and non-soons supplied wherever absolutely necessary. The supplied letters are engraved above or below the line and in a few cases in their correct places, in somewhat smaller characters. Instances of this are noticed in the footnotes on text. Though a few letters have suffered damage by corresion, the preservation of the record is, on the whole, good.

There are 284 lines of writing in all. The inscription is in the VaiteInttu alphabet of the period to which the record belongs and the language is the western dialect of Tamil much allied to the Mahyalam. A large number of forms peculiar to either, as well as some obsolete words are found. A few Grantha letters are also used at g. Act in line 1, sabbai art and bha in line 3, jirqua in line 4, sabbai in line 5 and valisha in line 31.

One of the obsolete forms of words used in the record is allo which occurs in time 16, in the places Medamum Idahaman Idahaman Idahama"; thus the form the expenses (to be uset) in (the month of) Medam and Idaham"; thus the form allo stands for "offeda i. es allo or allown the dislectic for alloda, allo, or alloya". Though this form has censed to exist, it appears to have been employed freely in the West coast in union times. A record of Srivallabhangodai found at Tiruvan-vandar has "Srivallabhangodai sennadaikk-amainja bhamiyans where bhaniyans stands by bamiyanada". The same word also occurs in the Tiruvalla plates? "Kumaradiy amainhela hemilakt-opriya bamiyans", "toraslakkiyalla bamiyans" and "Separalal narra-original ticaryangaikk-allo" i.e., the 100 na/i of paddy of Separalal are for mered incress.

Among the possible forms of words found in this inscription may be noted avaling (1.1), elanoaculi (1.3), tanna (1.4), avaridaya (1.3), firnichchu (1.4), pifichchu (1.38), alaona (1.38), ariganudide (1.41), küttinnu (1.45), telavinnu (1.421), avann-olia (1.83), tegandividu (1.33), telavinnuvaral (1.44), varigamudaiyavaral (1.48), nannavilavu (1.33), pandira (1.18), nandamanam (1.47), arattinnakalattu (1.56), arattungol (1.56), elvay (1.84), olla (1.103), kettingavannu (1.102), enna (1.58, 60) and mada (1.61).

The following peculiar features of the dialect are worthy of mention. Unnecessary and improper doubling of consonants are found in such words as sumbarai (1, 102), irnbadamparai (1, 87), ürüttinyadkülattu (1, 56), ügannel (1, 78), padimpara (1, 25), engalyamaksada (1, 41), kapülnad (1, 37), which stand respectively for enparai, irupadu-parai, ürüttiya-külattu, üya nel, padin parai, enna-yunkundu and kapül nel.

When a letter of the rallinam (hard consonant) class follows one of the mellinam class (soft consonant), a letter of the latter class is substituted for the former e. y. namm for nagga: elumaruli, tanua, picauna and alannu for elundaruli, tanua, piranda und alandu; tinnal, acannattu, kannani, kulannarai, pannuni and idannali for tinkal, arangattu, kankani or kankani, kulankarai, pankuni and idangali.

1	Tranamerere	Archan	Ligions	Series.	Vol. 11	p. 24,
---	-------------	--------	---------	---------	---------	--------

Ibe. Vol. II. p. 198, 1, 106.

³ Do. p. 176, I, 68,

⁴ Do. p. 184, 1, 215.

Another graphic peculiarity is the elision of letters e. g. udaiyavara! for udaiyavaryal.

The words are fully and kattulings have assumed the forms arulinga and kettinger. In these, we notice first the dropping of the consonant k in hi and the subsequent change of the preceding short a in fa and pa into i just following the rule regarding the combination of shor: u's (kurriyalugaram). There are also several instances of changes of one consonant into another e.g. jirgichcha (l. 4), pidichehu (1. 38), rafichehu (1. 22), adikarichehu (1. 39), pandiru (1. 18) and nandimanam (l. 47). The word avaridation is an altered form of avaridation. It may be considered to be in the transition stage from the Tamil avaradaiya to the Mulayalam avaride. The particle pol which is now freely used in Malayalam is only an altered form of policia. The compound word arivarudade may be split up into ariya + ariyada + è which under ordinary circumstances would have changed into ariyarariyade difficult to know". Ariyada seems to have changed into ruda in modern Malayalam and has undergone a slight change in its significance. dörmar is evidently formed of Kodai and varear. This form is quite unusual, but is, in some respects, similar to seyradividu. It may be noted that ovidu is an obsolete form for the modern aradu. In the phrase utilran-logua ganam-aducan. the word gayam means "crowd, assemblings, multitude or body". Similar instances are diwadasi-yanam, alici-ganam, parada ganum, etc. Aduran stoods for aducadarku and the verb ada means to cook'. Thus the meaning of the phrase attirantorun-ganam-aducity is to cook or prepare meals for the crowd of persons assembling on the day of I tuine,

The component parts of apperations (l. 191) are not easy to ascertain. There is no doubt that the first word is appealed this is clearly known from the context. Perhaps the engraver has omitted the syllable los after vi; still, the change of appu + peru + vilainar (or vilaigar) into appearing is against the rules of sandhi and has only to be regarded as a corruption. It may also be considered that appearing ar is a various of appu perucar.

Padinayiru (l. 219), is another word which deserves to be noted. It consists of padu (sink) and hayiru (sun) and shows the direction of the sinking sun i. e. the west.

Living is used in this inscription and its meaning is not given in either Winslow's or Gundert's lexicons. I consider that it stands for eläy which means a wet land in Malayalam, though it is not noticed in Gundert's. It will be interesting to know its derivation.

Padagaram is one of the obsolete words found in this inscription. It also occurs in other published Vattelottu epigraphs. Its correct significance has not yet been made out. We have to find in the first part of this compound a trace of the word Batta: the latter part karam is a suffix similar to, and identical with, the kara of agrakara. It will be noticed that the section which gives a list of the twenty-three padagarams is headed "for Brahmsttuvam i. c. Brahmstvam" (l. 194). And in summing up the list in line 247, the words used are "aga-pper impattu manyal padagaram nilam" etc. The above facts seem to make it clear that the word

"Brahmasvam" is a synonym of "padagaram", and as such, the latter must indicate the property given to Brahmanas for enjoyment. Perhaps the original form of padagdram was Ehattahdra.

It is worthy of (note) that in the phrase mukkaleattan chulanra kudigirukkum-puraiyidangal (1.248f)?, the word sulayen has not the meaning of 'apinning', which it generally has, but must be derived from 'saf'. Perhaps sulanru is a mistake for "sulndu" 'sorrounding'.

In line 277 occurs the phrase "kuchchilum tālakkālum". Here tālakkāl stands for tilakkol which is corrupted into 'tibbal'. Kuchchil is perhaps the semicircular iron piece with a pointed end used in bolting from outside the inside of the door. The locks used, it may be noted, were long and of circular shape,

One other rare word used in the epigraph is 'advent' (i. 181f) which is a corruption of 'nightyam' and which I have elsewhere pointed out is the Tamilised form of the Sanakrit 'mikdya'.

Varigam is another word which is largely met with in inscriptions. From it are derived Variyan, Variyannde and Variyar. At present there is also a easte called Wariar in Malabar. They form one of the sects of Ambalayasis. Their origin is accounted for in several ways. F Vdrigom is now used in Malay alam to denote a house. The common phrases in which the word rariyam occurs are:tottavariya-perumakkal, tri-variya perumakkal and kalani-variya-perumakkal who formed some of the committees of the village assembly. Paraigidam variyamudaiyararal (1, 48f) adikkipra variyanmar and kuluttaliyag attiyu) variyan-cheysummeray are other instances. The implied sense in all these cases is 'supervision, management or duty'. In his commentary on the lines "kadum-pari kadaeupar kallerin-pagar nedun-ter-sruper ladenkan-maracar". Adiyarkkunallar mes the synonym of ach huca racinar for kudem pari kadacunar." It is not unlikely that even in the phrase atro-carryer the word rarigar means 'supervisor, manager, or controller'. Thus in our text, puraigidam carigumadai guraral means those who have the supervision of the garden lands attached to houses. The use of the words edrigam and varigar which had such wide application in olden times being rarely reflected in the Tamil works, their derivation remains in obscurity. They may have come from rarmai which is also as seldom employed in ancient Tamil works and means 'setting right or making good'.

On the word agand ligal see page 28 above, where it has been shown that it is equivalent to ungaligar the inner shrine, san-tum'. For Paparpasam or Punarvasu, the west coast ephigraphs often use the form Poparadem or Paparadam. The word vafichcha (another form of vaficitia) is used in the sense of enjoying or cultivating. Kura (1, 53) is a variant of kurai 'cloth' and 'tirukkodikkura' means 'the cloth to be tied round the flag-staff'.

Two of the abbreviations used in this epigraph are the symbol for ditto and ivu: the latter stands for idanum or idanum.

¹ Travancore State Manual Vol. III. glassay.

² Cophin tribes and castes (p. 137f).

³ See pages 140 and 158 of the revised edition of Silappodiktrum.

⁴ Farada is used in Maderail-baseli L. 414.

We shall now speak of the importance of this inscription. It is dated on the day of Satabhishaj corresponding to Saturday, the first solar day expired, of the month of Dhanus of the Kollam year 354 and at the time when Venadu was ruled by Vfra-Udaiya-Martandavarman. The number of the year and the solar day are clearly expressed in words. And Dewan Bahader L. D. Swamikkanna Pillai to whom I sent the details of this date for verification notes:—This date regularly corresponds to Saturday, 26th November, A. D. 1188 which fell in Kollam 364, and which was a day of Nakshatra Satabhishaj or Sadayam which came to an end at 77 on that day. We may note that in this case "Dhanus I expired" seems to mean only what is ordinarily called Dhanus I and not the next day. It is marked as Dhanus I in my Ephemeris.

This is the first copper-plate grant of the time of Martandavarman brought to light so far. Even the stone ascraptions of his roga are not many. The late Mr Sondaram Pilla) of the Travancore Educational Service gave a translation of the first part of a bilingual stone inscription of the Tiruvayambadi shrine in the Padmanablasyamin temple at Trivandrom. Since then, that record had been handled by two others ris, the late Prof. Kielhorn of cottingen and the late Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Rao. Mr. Sundaram Pillai took the record as belonging to the time of a certain Adityorams and thought that a chronogram was intended by the writer in the word "Martauda" and this view was adopted by the late Mr. Gopinatha Kao who also regarded is as an enerrption of king Adityarama, though Prof. Kielhorn had before him held that we belonged to Martandavarmen and there was no word in the epigraph which would stand for a chroscogram". While Mr. Sundaran Pillai ascribed & to Kollam 365, Prof. Kiellara declared that it must belong to the 13th contary A. D. The last word on this document was said by me last year when I drew up a paper on a for the Teanuncore Archaeological Series Vol. 111. Part I. Therein I showed the mentical nature of the two portions - Banakrit and Vatteluttu- and pointed out how the initial mistake of treating the first part in Sanskrit as a separate epigraph led so the error of clevating the umbrella-bearer of the king i. s. Adityarama, a native of Marodiman, to the position of a king of Kolamba, and proved also that neither Kollum 365, nor a year in the 13th century A. D. would not the record in question which must be placed in Kollam 370-1. which date I pointed out must be almost at the close of the reign of the king. My conclusion was that Martandavarman must have been the immediate predecessor of Manikantha-Ramayarman and that the latter's succession must have taken place not long after the Tiruvayambadi epigraph was invised. These were arrived at by a careful study of the inscriptions of Manikantha-Ramavarman found at Vellani and Mitranandapurum and by a comparison of the official signatories and writers that figure in the epigraphs of that king and Martandavarman,

Another stone inscription of Udaiyamartandavarman was discovered at Tiruvattagu by the late Mr. Sundaran: Pillai and subsequently noticed by Mr. Gopinatha Rao in the Travancore Archaeological Series. In this inscription again, there is difference of opinion as regards the reading of the date. While the former took the year to be Kollam 348, the latter made out 398. I lately examined this

¹ Incl. Aut. Vol. XXXIV. p. 278f.

² True, Arch. Series Vol. 1. p. 296 and first plate (back side) inserted between pages 290 and 291.

inscription and was able to effect some improvements in the former readings, The solar day which remained un beeplaced had been read as 14. Though the second figure in the year 348 removes doubtful and can be read us 1, 6 or 9, - all of which are equally possible oving to the duraged condition of the inscription,-6 and 9 have to be rejected for the reason that mather 368 nor 398 represents a year in which Jupiter was in Karkmaka as clearly stated in the record; and it may also be said that the year 348 is one satisfying this condition. Another important change in the previous readings that I was able to effect and that materially affects the interpretation of the record is in the phrase "Venutt-I and use came-ornlinea" which has been vaccously read as "Keli Ind. i gra" and "Hankuful". The former of the two readings has led to the intercent that Kilidaikkara was the capital of Venadu or Kollum 348; this place has been identified with Kulikkodu near Padmana dia param. * Vivida rams-araligen is quite different from Venatt Hankara rangaruligga. The word I mikiru occurs in a number of inscriptions's where it invariably malente that the person, to whom it is applied as an epithet, was the senior prince and not the reigning king. Hondara may be interpreted as 'the portion of the young (prince)'. Thus, the Trueattagu epigraph informs us that Vira-Udaryamartandavarman was not the king of Venado in Kolam 518, but was only the guerraja. He should have assumed regal powers at a later date. At my request, M. R. Ry. Dewan Bohndur L. D. Swannikkannu Pillai verified the astronomical denils furnished to the above lithic record and his note is given halow:-

"The position of Japaner nakes it clear that if it is one of the three years, it must be 348 Kollam (equal to A. D. 1472—75, when Jupiter was in Karkataka, and not 568 or 398 when Jupiter could not by any means have been in Karkataka, and not 568 or 398 when Jupiter could not by any means have been in Karkataka). Assuming then that Kollam 548 is the carret year, it corresponds to A. D. 1172—73 and Mita 14 of that year a marked in my Ephemeris as Wednesday 7th March A. D. 1173—I am aware, however, that in several Travaneure inscriptions an expression like '14 expired', means in the case of the day of a solar month, though not invariably, what we ordinarily call 15. There are two or three interesting cases which I worked for the late Mr. Gopinatha Rao, who since published the results in the Travaneers Archaeological Series, where this meaning was applied to the epithet 'expired' and proved to be right. Arguing from these precedents, I should say that 'Mina 14 expired' means what is ordinarily called the 15th day of the solar month of Mina or Panguni and this was no doubt Thursday 8th March A. D. 1175. So far, the date seems satisfactory. There is a difficulty

¹ Ind. Act. Vol. XXIV. p. 278 and Fran. St. Marmit Vol. I. p. 254.

² Programme drehoological Series Vol. L. p. 296.

³ Prof. Sundarum Pillar -

It, (this hoseription) affords indultitable evidence of the reign of "Sri-Vira-Udaiya-Martandar variant in Mina 348 M. E. or approximately speaking to March 1173. The document gives further the valuable information that Kajidaikkups was the capital of Versido at any rate at the date of the record.

⁴ This is reproduced in Mr. Nagam Avya's State Manuel, p. 254

⁵ Comming with a grant of the records occurs in No. 4 of the Transactors Archaeo. Logical Series, Vol. III.

however, when we come to the makshatra; for the makshatra on Thursday 8th March A. D. 1173 was not Annsham or Anuradha No. 17, (which had ended on Tuesday 6th March) but Mula, No. 19, which ended at 57 of the day i.e. a little after sunset on Thursday 8th March. It is not possible to suppose that Anuradha was the makshatra for the day by any other Siddhanta, e. g. Brahma Siddhanta, because according to both Brahma Siddhanta and Surya Siddhanta, makshatra Anuradha came to an end on Tuesday. The exact position of Jupiter on the 14th day of Mina was 113 degrees or 23 degrees in Karkataka-rabi."

From the foregoing it will be clear that there is no other alternative left to us than to regard that at the time of the Tiruvattaru inscription i. e. in Kollam 348 VIra-Udaiyamartandavarman was not the reigning king of Venadu but was only a Yuvaraja. The exact date of his accession to throne remains to be settled and this date must be prior to Kollam 364, the date of the subjoined inscription. This record further states that while Vfra-Udaiya-Martandavarman was staying at Tiruvanandapuram in company with a certain Somayi (Somayajin), a deputation consisting of the members of the assembly of Devidevechchovaram waited on the king on the day of the Nakshatra Satabhishaj which was a Saturday and the 1st solar day of the month of Dhanns on the Kollans year 364 (expressed in words), and represented that at the time of rule of the Vegadu king Srīvallabhangodai, the then queco-mother had been pleased to construct the temple of Devidevschehuvarain and to grant a parasast (i. e. peasast) concerning its decaseams and brokmaspame (i. c. lands set apart for the temple requirements and those for the requirements of Brahmanos); and that as this present had been so obliterated (owing to lapse of time), it had become impossible to ascertain exactly what were required to be done; and that, therefore, they prayed for a new present to be made in respect of that temple. The fresh presasti made in compliance with this prayer (and drawn un perhaps on the lines of the old one preserved in official documents), was committed to writing on the sixteen copper-plates which we now edit. Though the correct meaning of the word 'pralath' is 'eulogy', it is used here merely to denote an order or document.

The point that calls for special attention in the above is the reference to the earlier ruler of Venadu i. e. Srivaliabhangodai. The Mamballi old plate of that sovereign is dated in Koliam 149, on Sunday corresponding to the Asvani Nakshatra in the month of Vaisakha when Jupiter was in Tula. These details furnish the equivalent 'Sunday 9th November 974'. From that grant we know also that a lady called Tirukkalaiyapuratto-Adichean Umaiyammai built the temple of Ayirar. The probable relationship of this lady with the royal household has been dissussed already (vide No. I. of this Part) and it is therefore enough to state here that Adichehan of Tirukkalaiyapuram was a private individual and that Umaiyammai was his niece. It is very likely that she became the wife of Srivallabhangodai.

Provision is made in this document for the expenses of the aganaligai i. e. the sanctum; for the festivals of Margagi-rila Punorada-vila and Pangagi-vila; for the anointment of the god with water and ghee; for the maintenance of flower-or riess; for the rivutti of the Sakkaimar i. e. for the livelihood of the persons who

had to perform what are called the Sakrai-kuttu; for the new-moon and full-moon days; for making flower-garlands; for the washermen of the temple; for two kinds of podard (a body of people who had the management of temples); for those who had to handle the musical instruments; for tali-viruth; for the melianti who performed worship; for the kilianti who helped in the performance of worship; for the Nambi who conducted the god in processions; for the variyaymar who had to beat drums, cymbals etc; for the jie to of the kulamadikkumavan; for those who had to perform the edrigam in the kulatt-a imgam; for humps; for the bothing of the god in rivers; for potters; for the tentri, for the feeding to be conducted on the birth day asterism Uttiram of king Srfvallabhangodai; for the reading of the Mahabharata; for the aupply of battermilk; for watering the Aiyanköyil; and for the 23 padogávams to be given as Brahmattavam to 23 persons. In fact, the inscription provides for all items necessary for the regular discharge of business in the temple throughout the year. The terms used for the various temple services and servants in Ma'abar and Travaneure in ancient and modern times are different from those of the Tamil country. Moliana is the principal priest performing worship in temples; kilidate is a priest of subordinate order who renders him assistance; Nambi is the head-priest who is the chief member in conducting ceremonials and processions; and touter is an ecclesiastical dignitary who is learned in the art of exhibiting proper signs and symbols to the accompaniment of appropriate manifras while bathing the god, offering flowers, naivedyn and the upacharas; the services of the tinte's are utilised mostly during temple festivals. The two kinds of poduval who managed temple business were called agappedwall and parappodural; the former were perhaps in charge of tounds properties and sewels, being attached to the sanction (again ligar) and the latter were probably entrusted with duties outable the temple.

Here are given in tabular form the lands granted, the villages in which they were situated and the amount of incomes assigned therefrom as well as the objects for which they had been set apart.

	Name of land	Reference to line	Amount of assignment				
Name of village			Pagai	naļi	uri	cani	Remarks
	1. For aganālig	ni expens	es (1 .6)				,
Idaippslaiyanādu Madayūr or Mada-	Signal	6	100	24	-	şi.	
vūr	Nedunnodu	6f 7	20		14		
Do.	Sengodu	7	15			42	
Do.	Kulaikkādu	76	16	5	24	**	
Do.	Kuravarkonam	8	3		-		

	Name of land	Reference to line	Amount of assignment				
Name of village			Pagai	ոնի	urî	taņi	Remarks
Palelmuttam	Navayyanaliur 1	81	124	44		544	
Do.	Andarimayinangal	9£	.3	540	**		
Meyuckkal	Kolfur	10	10	340			
Kongiramarugu-	Konnungam and					- 20	
jlvita		10f	129	7	1	500	
Do.	Ayam	12f	59		-		
Marudagachériko-	2.00	1000	1 0			3	
nam		13	A	**		2	
Do.	Marram, Andaven,	100	(#1	-		- 50	
-	Kamugarai	13f	6	10			
Vadakõdu	Kumagara	14	1	1874	1	2	
Idaikködu	Pirappamanköttu-		780	**	**	-	
триклоди	the state of the s	13.	340				
	vattura	(0.00)	140	+1	11.4	40	
The paddy	incomes enumerated	above a	are for M.	dani	and l	Edava	in
Sřinkkôdu	51,000	166	100			-	
and the second s	Muleichehal		100	1	7.6	17	
Toppakkal	The state of the s	17	161		100	- 1	
Do.	Pumaimuram	17f	121	17.	45		
Do.	Koduma-arai	18	123	47	**		
Muttappulam-	Sambaman and	Sec.		310	1	100	
Jivita	Ilakködu	181	0.00		**	6	
Do.	Pullano/tukanman-	1	De la		ć.,,		
	tudavni	19f	one-fo	urth o	of pro	duce	
KIlpulam	Milakutudaval	20	. 5			100	
Do.	Tolakkal	21	12 and	1272 2	34 tir	MITTER	
Kututtar	Kuliman, Pottami,			- 7	0		
3.1607.773	Varigal, Punnama-						
	pködu		half th	e pro	duce		1
Sigragrangarai	Venköttaman	226	33		-		
Na. Walley	Ilampelāparatti	9.5	121				1
Mudakkal	Köttuppera, 15 pa-	2.0	200	4.0	-10	- 0	/
and the same	rai land	24	one-fo	with of	nino.	ince	l .
	Pakalipepa, 20 pa-		Cape and	war to	pro	aut.	
	rai seed land	1					
		216		λο.	Do		
	Koviyar, 30 parai	24f	1	POL.	4.70		1
	seed land		Y				
	Peysra, 10 pagai	/					
	seed land						
	Kidaippuram, 5 pa-		1 2		40		
	ras land	26	1)n.	Do		

30 0 No		Reference to line	Amount	of ass	signi	ment	
Name of village	Name of land	Befer to l	Pagai	nāļi	uri	tani	Remarks
	The Pattum on Ki-				-		
	daipudram Idakkinafigal Iyalappallimalan-	27 27f	15		100	10	
Kuvvürkkal Ulamalaikkal-	Attaravam gam	28 28f	one th	ird of	proc	luce	
Jivita	Pagandakköda	29	36				
	2. For Margali					**	1
Ktlpulsm Vaimanam-Jīvita Ilavaman-Jīvita	Kādaņadukuvai Puņayūr	30 30f	85 61			. 1	
navaman-Jivaa	A-1	311	3 parai	of rak	ahal	hōga	
	3. For Pupara	da vi/a	(1.32)				
Ulamalaikkal	Kurugariti 4 For Pangui	32t	310		-71		i
Karajan	Puppaitt5ttam	33	1				
	5 For tico Ti		× 1				
Idaikkādu	Poppaiveli	34	100	н	*1		
6	Ghes for Kalasa-mag	la 34f	14	16	4		
Vaniyacheri	Kulannarai-pural- yidam	35f		16	**		
Seripariyalinadu-	Pattaliyam	36		16.	**	**	
JIvita	Mungovaitirottu Mungova, 100 pa- rai seel land and	36f	For ma	16 aintain	ong	two	
	others	38f	ing 2 nd ings mo nali of	othly,	thee	offer-	
7 Fo	r Kulamadikkinyava	42	13	-	44		1
	For expenses Nakkarrāvā/iŋam	42f				2	
7 (6)) For four families of Vaniyar of Dévi- dévéchchu-varam	43f	\$ 2 kall 200 f 60 no	etel-le	save		

		Reference to line.	Amount of assignment	arks
Name of village	Name of land	Refe	Parai naļi uri tāņi	Remark
	7 (c) For lamps to be lit in the danc- ing hall			
	Two puraiyidam in Idaichcheri		1	
	7 (d) For small lamps carried du- ring sribali			
	Nandavana-purai- yidam	47	a nali	
	7 (c) For the Ka- lakam	49f	12 palam of thread 1 nali of ghee	
	Simmel-purayi- dam The income from	1200	2 nali of ghee	
	Kalayaniyar purai- yidan	200		
	7 (f) For cloth to be tied round the flagstaff	Ε,	9	
	Vannärkandam		2 cloths	
lampalaiyanadu	7 (g) For umbrellas Mayilakodu		2 umbrellas and 6 parai	
Nakararvattam	Perumpalanni		of paddy. 3 parai	
	8 For Arattu		V.	
Signamandara-Jivi-	Feeding Brahmins		1	
ta	Pappalli 9 For Vrischikavi- lakku and offerings		100 nali of rice	
	Kaduvēlamālaku- ļam	58f	15 nali of oil 4 nali of rice for offer- ings 1 palam of thread 100 betel-leaves	

		9490	Amount of assignment	
Name of village	Name of land	Reference to line	Pagai nali uri tuni	Remarks
			of mili and one wei of	
Mampa]li	Puliti	50f	2 nati of rice [oil 1 palars of thread 50 betel-leaves	
Madavor	Panaimbela	621	16 parai 7 nali and 1 uri	
Mudakkal	Köntuppere	63	2 na/i of rice 50 bete'-leaves 12 nurs	
Sigalyorkal	Tiromanikködu 10 Far Melsanti	est	§ palam of thread	
Idaikködu	Adapkodu	. Kat	274	
Sigraguagura Do.	Senkuruppu Nagal Vannanur	666 671 68	27§ 50 25	
Do.	Mayarai 11 For Killanti	69f	- 1	
Hambela	Sengodu	69f	13	
W	Pālaiyagai	70	n n n 2	
Perunnanmalai	Idaman	70f	99	
Punalar	Valaikkuppan Karakuvai	714 721	314 315	
	Total	73	100} —6 nā fi—1 wi—1	
	12 For Elundaru- likkum Nambi	731		
Pariyadinmla	Eritarinadu	746	7 tāni (= 11 pagai & 6 nāji 1 uri & 1 āj a kku)	
Mévarkkal	Köttar	751	1 tani (=1 para & 6 nali 1 mr and 1 alakku)	
Hava <u>n</u> ian	Melkovilkal (15 pa- gai seed land) 13 For adikkinga-	78	one-fourth of yield	
Dalah	Variyanmar	78	94	
Pålelmuttam	Nalalmani Melperunnodu	78f 79	33	

		Reference to line	Amount of assignment	
Name of village	Name of band	Refer to B	Papa nali ini tani	Remarks
Madaiyur	Neduánóda-para- yidani	80£	2 tāni = 3 pagai 3 nāļa I uļakku	
	Total	81	63 parai 3 nali and 1 ulakku	
	14 For kulamadi- kkumaran	82		
Koduvalanar	Knttálafigödu 15 For kulattali-	82f	13 parai	
	nagattul-näriyak- cheyyumanaş 16 Tremanudari-	836	12 and ki/2 tiramam	
Pullel	Aroniopopi-Elva-	84	1.7	
	vil Kumraiyagai	84f	16) parni	
Irarridai-Jivita	Valaippallikonan	-85	8 parai 2 ne fi and 1 uri	
Paleraytam-Jivita Ilayaman-Jivita	Ayirarkodu Uyirkkal	86F 87f	20 parai 8 parai 2 na/i and 1 uri	
Havampalai-nadu	Karriyar	SSE	= 16½ pagai	
Perunnaljur-Jivita		891	10 pagai	
Kopnīrmarugu-Jī- vita		90	one fourth of yield	
	Total by payum Do. by kankani		91 pagai 2 nāji 1 uri 10 pagai	
	Total		101 pagai 2 nali and 1 seri	
	17 For Viruttipus			
Ilamun	ramJirita Kavaiyurvattam	94 94£	80 parai	
Do.	Palaippunnai	236	16 parai	
Sigraggingarai	Pudumnrkuli (30 pagai seed land)			
	18 Sakkaimar-	95£		
Nagarūrvattam	riruti Sengaiyar	95f	124 parai	1

	- G / V C / A	ference to line	Amount of assignment	
Name of village	Name of land	Reference to line	Papar nali uri tani	Remarks
Perunganmalai i	Sengaiyur-virutti 19 For Agappodu- vil	97		
Sigragrangarai Karamanai-Sigrag-	Mamballi Pullal	97f	20 pagai	
mogarai	Orumaivilai 20 For Croks	98f	214 parai	
Saragavenbaykku- nram	Havangoduko- [pam] 21 For Offerings	pof	10 pagai	
Palarvattam	Velialar	1001	33 parai 8 naji	
In the same Jirita	Mudaylehigayiru* 18 puroi land 23 For makini	1011	Page .	
	garlande	102	.G.1.88	
Mudakkal-Jivita	Ittainādukonam	103	20 pagai	
Ogriyar-Jivita Do.	Idaehehuranada Sadaiyamangalam	104 104f	5	
Venbaykunram	Nedmodu	105f	5 %	
	Total	Č	40 pagai	
	24 For Wathers			
	(Treumspikāral)	100		
Malaikkal	Nalar	106f	10 parni	
Siggargangarai	Pulama-ttelväy- Iravinallür	2076	10	
Omicar	Semmarudi	107f	10 #	
Orrigar	AZEITTIME TOLL	AUGS	21 warni 6 nafi 1 afa- kku=(13 tini)	
Havaman	Muttappulatt-		KKII-(15 1491)	
	elvay-Kavaiyagai	109F	5 parai	
	Total	110E	46 parai 6 nāļi 1 āļa- kku	
	25 For ar-Podu-			
	val-rirutti	111		

The amount of income in paddy is smitted to be given in the plates.
 This item is not properly worded.

ATT STATE	25.00	ence	Amount of assignment	
Name of village	Name of land	Reference to line	Pagai năli uri tuni	Kemarks
Orriyur Ilambel	Mannattarai Ayiravilai	1:1f 112	22 pagai 10 ,.	
	Total	112	32 parai	
Idaikkõdu Do. Orugaraivattam Ulamalaikkul	26 For weachcha- virutti Manachchai, 20 parui need land Kupandinankadu Perampalanni Melanguveru Idais	113 113f 114f 115f	66 payai and 6 nāļi 33 payai 37 payai and 5 nāļi	
Mudakkal	chiruveru and KII- Siruveru Idaistottam, 15 pa- rai seed land	1166	70 parai	
Ilambel	Avarrarai-Valiya-	118f	65 parai and 5 nali	1
Do.	Kentivai 27. Tajivirutti	120	20 parai	l.
Do.	28 For dwelling	120f	10 parai	
Nagarūrvaļtam	Agalasai (16 parai seed land and pu- raividam)	122 121f	The rent due on this land	
Sigraggarai Do.	Ulla: Idaiyarkadu	122	8 parai	
Tongakkal Do.	Do. (8 parai	123f	16 ,,	}
Mevurkkal	Mannagai (5 pagai land)	124f 195f	Two-fifths of produce	
Tagaraittadi	6 pagai land Naganar-tudayai	126F	5 parai and 5 nali One fourth of produce	
Malaikkal	und Pulaiyal Vallur	127f 128f	6 parai and 6 nali 10 parai	

On the lands where the weachchar of Dêvîdêvêchchura live and on the lands under the tank: 129f 15 pagai

Palavarai 130f 16 pagai and 5 nafi	7		(rrence Ene	Amount of assignment	
Havaman Muttaikkäyil Vilandodi (30 pargai land) 131f one-fourth of produce gar land) 131f one-fourth of produce Sparal Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land	Name of village	Name of land	Reference to line	Pagai nali uri tani	Remarks
Havaman Muttaikkäyil Vilandodi (30 pargai land) 131f one-fourth of produce gar land) 131f one-fourth of produce Sparal Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land		29 For Paramodová	Iniratti	(120)	
Mottaikkäyil Vilandodi (30 parai land) Pulikkönur Tondanai Tudavai 133 parai Naralarkalakkal Kopakkal 1336 lo Do. Puvvar (6 parai land) Do. Marustaraikkõdu 136 parai Do. Marustaraikkõdu 1376 lo Tongukkal Kulavikkõdu 1376 lo Iravan 139 lo Koduvalante Kudalakkõdu 139 lo Podikattuvilai Valantau 140 lo Iravan 1416 lo Ilampolaiyanadu Netoyain 1416 lo Kõkkarunoi and Manikkal Idante and Muruguran Venpaykungam Pulivankodu 1456 lo Venpaykungam Pulivankodu 1456 lo Venpaykungam Pulivankodu 1456 lo Sirrarrangarai Kaduvelil-Palakkatukõnam 1476 5 31 For Akkal-Vaniyar 148 20 32 For lamp pätjam 149 Kuvaiyürkkal Pullar 149 lo Palakkadu 1506 50 Palavilai 151 20					
Pulikkenur Rarderkalakkal Do. Kulappattatin Do. Puvvur (6 parai land) Do. Puvvur (6 parai land) Do. Marudaraikkodu Toppakkal Rulayikkodu Toppakkal Rulayikodu Toppakkal Top		Vilandodi (30 pa-			
Narularkalakkal Kopjakkal 133f 10 Do. Kulappattatin nickonam 134f 9 Do. Puvvur (6 parai land) 135f one-fourth of produce 23 parai 26 Topjakkal Kulavikkodu 137f 26 Koduvalante Kudalankodu 139f 56 Podikatuvilai Valankan 140f 25 Ilampalaiyanadu Valankan 140f 25 Ilampalaiyanadu Kotkarunoi and Manarappendi 142f one-fourth of produce Idanfr and Muruganaran 143f 12 Wenpaykungam Puliyankodu 144f 12 Orriyur-Jivim Ivvar 144f 12 Orriyur-Jivim Ivvar 145f 10 Sirparangarai Kaduvelil-Palak-kattukonan 146f 5 Sirparangarai Kaduvelil-Palak-kattukonan 148 20 32 For lamp pūtjam 149 Kuvaiyūrkkal Pullar 149f 117 Do. Palakkadu 150f 50	Polikhanor				
Do. Kulappārtatin nielkūnam laidī 9 Do. Puvvur (6 parai land) 1356 Do. Marudaraikkūdu 1366 25 parai Tongakkal Kulavikkūdu 1376 26 Hambel Kundapsi 138 10 Do. Iravam 139 16 Koduvalantie Kudalaikūdu 1396 56 Ilampalaiyanadu Valantau 1406 25 Ilampalaiyanadu Nettayam 141f 10 Kokkaruņoi and Manarapperai 142f one-fourth of produce Idanīr and Murugarapperai 142f 12 Venpaykungam Pulivankūdu 143f 47 parai 144f 12 Orriyur-Jīvim Ivvar 143f 12 Orriyur-Jīvim Ivvar 143f 145f 10 Sirrarpangarai Kaduvalil-Palāk-kattukūnam 146f 5 Sirrarpangarai Kaduvalil-Palāk-kattukūnam 148f 5 31 For Ākkal-Vāniyar 148 20 32 For lamp pūtjam 149 Kuvaiyūrkkal Pullūr 149f 117 Do. Palakkādu 150f 50 Palakkādu 150f 50 Palakkādu 151 20				1 40	
Do. Marudaraikkōdu 136 25 paraii Do. Marudaraikkōdu 136 25 paraii Toppakkal Kulavikkōdu 1371 20 Ilambel Kundarai 138 10 Top. Iravano 139 10 Koduvalanur Kudalaikōdu 139f 56 Podikattuvilai Valanan 140f 25 Ilampalaiyanadu Nettayam 141f 10 Kokkarunoi and Marudarapperai 142f one-fourth of produce 144f 12 Manikkal Idanir and Muru-gararai 143f 47 parai 144f 12 Venpaykungam Pulivankodu 145f 10 Venpaykungam Pulivankodu 145f 10 Sirrarrangarai Kaduvelil-Palak-kattukonan 145f 5 Sirrarrangarai Kaduvelil-Palak-kattukonan 147f 5 31 For Akkal-Variyar 148 20 32 For lamp pūttom 149 Kuvaiyūrkkal Pullar 149f 117 Do. Palakkādu 150f 50		Kulappattattin			
Toprakkal Kulavikkodu 136 25 parai Toprakkal Kulavikkodu 1371 20 , Ilambel Kundapai 138 10 , Do. Iravam 139 10 , Koduvalante Kudalankodu 1395 56 , Podikattuvilai Valaniau 1406 25 , Ilampalaiyanadu Nettayain 1416 10 , Venpaykungam Kökkarunoi and Mannarappendi 1426 one-fourth of produce Idanir and Murugerari 1436 47 parai Venpaykungam Pulivankodu 30 Fire Kalavania 1446 12 , Orriyur-Jivim Ivvar 1456 10 , Sirrargangarai Kaduvelii-Palakkatukonam 1466 5 , Sirrargangarai Kaduvelii-Palakkatukonam 1476 5 , 31 For Akkal-Vaniyar 148 20 , 32 For lamp pātjam 149 Kuvniyūrkkal Pullar 1496 117 , Palakkādu 1506 50 ,	Do.	Puvvur (6 parai			
Tongakkal	Do				
Do. Iravaro 139 10					
Do. Iravaro 139 10		the state of the s		1740	
Kodavalanar Podikattuvilai Valaman Ilampalaiyanada Venpaykungam Kökkarunni and Mannarappendi Manikkat Idanir and Muru- ganarai Venpaykungam Venpayku				700	i e
Podikattuvijai Valanan 140f 25 " IJampalaiyanadu Nettayam 141f 10 " Venpaykunum Kõkkarunni and Manarappend 142f one-fourth of produce Manikkal Idanfr and Murugurani Pulivankodu 30 For Kalacani rirutti I45f 10 " Orriyar-Jivita Ivvar 145f 10 " Orriyar-Jivita Ivvar 145f 10 " Orriyar-Jivita Ivvar 145f 10 " Sirrarrangarai Kaduvelil-Palakkatuvelil-Palakka				2.0	
I Jampalaiyanada Venpaykungam Kökkarunoi and Mannarappensi I 121 one-fourth of produce I dank and Muru-gararai I 131 47 parm Venpaykungam Puliyankodu 144f 12 Orriyur-Jivita Ivvar 145f 10 Bavaman Muttappulattelva-yil-Uchchikulam 146f 5 Sirrarrangarai Kaduvelil-Palak-kattukonan 147f 5 31 For Akkal-Variyar 148 20 32 For lamp pāttam 149 Kuvaiyūrkkal Pullur 149f 117 Do. Palakkadu 150f 50 Palakkadu 151 20	Podikattovilai			95	
Venpaykungam Manikkal Manikkal Idanir and Muru- gararai Venpaykungam Pulivankodu 30 For Kalarani rirutti Iavaman Mattappulattolva- vil-Uchchikulam Kaduvelil-Palak- kattukonan Sirrarmagarai Kaduvelil-Palak- kattukonan Alf 5 31 For Akkal-Vaniyar Jayaman Sirrarmagarai Kuvaiyurkkal Do. Palakkadu		The second secon		1.0	1
Manikkal Idanir and Muru-		Kokkarupui and	B - 14		
Venpaykungam Pulivankodu 144f 12 30 For Kalawani rirutti 145 Orriyar-Jivita Ivvar 145f 10 Bavaman Muttappulattolva- yil-Uchchikulam 146f 5 Sirrargangarai Kaduvelil-Palak- kattukonam 147f 5 31 For Akkal-Vaniyar 148 20 32 For lamp püttəm 149 Kuvaiyürkkal Pullur 149f 117 Do. Palakkadu 150f 50 Palakkadu 150f 50 Palavilai 151 20	Manikkat	Idanle and Muru-		Company of the second	
Orriyar-Jivita Ivvar Havaman Muttappulattolva- vil-Uchchikulum 146f 5 Sirrargangarai Kaduvelil-Palak- kattukonam 147f 5 31 For Akkal-Vaniyar 148 20 32 For lamp pattern 149 Kuvaiyarkkal Pullar 149f 117 Do. Palakkadu 150f 50 Palakkadu 151 20	Viorentularosses				
Orriyar-Jivita Ivvar Havaman Muttappulattolva- yil-Uchchikulum 146f 5 Sirrarpangarai Kaduvelil-Palak- kattukonam 147f 5 31 For Akkal-Vaniyar 148 20 32 For lamp pattam 149 Kuvaiyarkkal Pullar 149f 117 Palakkadu 150f 50 Palakkadu 151 20	s cobra entition	30 For Kalavani		12 n	
Sirrarpangarai Muttappulattolva- yil-Uchchikulum 146f 5 m Sirrarpangarai Kaduvelil-Palak- kattukonam 147f 5 m 31 For Akkal-Vaniyar 148 20 32 For lamp pattam 149 Kuveiyurkkal Pullur 149f 117 m Do. Palakkadu 150f 50 m Do. Palakkadu 151 20 m	Occiona Train	District Control of the Control of t		1 400	
Sirrargangarai Kaduvelil-Palak- kattukonam 147f 5 m 31 For Akkal-Vāniyar 148 20 m 32 For lamp pāṭṭam 149 Kuvaiyūrkkal Pullur 149f 117 m Do. Palakkādu 150f 50 m Do. Palakkādu 151 20 m		Muttappulattelva-		00.0	
31 For Akkal-Vaniyar 148 20 32 For lamp pattom 149 Kuvniyürkkal Pullur 149f 017 Do. Palakkadu 150f 50 Palakkadu 151 20	Sirrarrangarai	Kaduvelil-Palak-		1	
Name			1471	9 99	1
Kuvaiyurkkal Pullur 149f 017 Do. Palakkadu 150f 50 Palakkadu 151 20		and the second second second	148	20	
Do. Palakkādu 150f 50 v. Do. Palavilai 151 20 v.	32 F	or lamp pattern	149		
Do. Palakkādu 150f 50 v Do. Palavilai 151 20 v	Kuvnivuekkal	Pullar	1496	017	
Do. Palavilai 151 20 "	Do.			1.50	
PV 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2				90	
Do. Palai-dai Mudarkonram (52 40)		Modarkouram	152	30	
Do. Araman 153 33	Do.			29	
Vellaiyur-nada Kanar 153f 18 "	Vellaiyūr-nādu			16	

		900	Amount of assignment	
Name of village	Name of had	Reference to line	Papai nali uri tani	Remark
Ilamvel	Kattaikarai	154f	33 parai	
Ayilan-Jīvita Iyalaippalļi-Deri-	Mayilakkolli	155f	4 8	
šanārvattam Konpiramarugu-	Melkonnungani-	156f	12 , and 5 na/s	
Jivita	Siraiyadi	157f	ā #	
Do.	Popal, 2 tani	1591	3 parai, 3 nāli and 1 ulakku	
Do.	Perurkonakonam	160f	119	
Do. Orrivar-Jivita	Paruttiyagai Sigukannanado	1011	8 4	
All the second	(20 parai land)	1621	one-fourth of produce	
Do.	Veliyanködu -	1634	1 nali and 1 nlakku	
Bayaman-Jivita	Sirukunrattil-Ura-	1636	one-fourth of produce	
Idaippala yanadu- Jivita	Nedunöttukönam	166f	4 parai	
Do.	Marram (20) porai sent land)	1671	ghee 4 nd/i rice 4 ,, batef-leaves 100 unts 25	l I
Arukāņiram	Munnilköttukönam	169f	Do.	1.
33 For	Tirakalaisam (pat) päligaikuppara	1711		
Seriyaperuvali-na- du	Kulaikkadu	179f	10% payai	
Konniramarugu- Alvita	Puliyankoda	175	20 11	
	Total		364 parai	
Kudavar	ldinnil	175	3 parai	
3	4 For Tantei-vritti	1750		
Kuvaiyurkkal Ulamalaikkat	Kaluttaruman Palangodu	176£ 177	20	
	Total	178	30 parni	

		otto	Amount of assignment	
Name of village	Name of land	Reference to line	Pagai naļi uri taņi	Remarks
	eding on the hirthda Šešvallabhāākēdai (Utticam)	178		
Vellakködu Manikkal	Ayaluna) Alinanur	179F 180f	130 pagai 20 ,	
	Total	181	150 parai	
36	For Mahabharata- virutti	181		
KIlupolam Idaippalaiya-nadu-	Maroun Murokkero	1811	153 paçai 3 nali	
Jivita	Kulayagai and Kompaiyagai	188£	67} ~	
Pachehai	Molpochelad (40 pagai land)	1846	one-fourth of produce	
Kirayanangodu- nnira	Iraiyipamikuli and Eluttuvulagam in Pirayyumuukudu	183f	.07	
	dying butter-milk ps and for cratering Appan keyil	186f		

Four families (&ufi) of Vellainadar and all cow-stalls belonging to the king excluding Pulaikkulum were ordered to be given (1887)

Polikkaraitturai	Perumui Perumbullei From the site al-	189	one-fourth of produce Do.
	lotted for dealers in salt	191	3 porai of salt ghee 4 nd/i
Paravur	Vadilkul-puraiyi- dam	1926	rice 1 betel-leaves 100 nuts 25

Name of village	Name of land 1	deference to line.
38 Fc	or Brahmattavam	194
Valamburi-mangalam-Padagaran		
Idaiypalaiyanādu	Mēlnelli 40 pagai land	194f
Perur-vattam	Manalur 40 parai land	196
A 14 ME A MEDIUM	Total 80 paras land	400
Malaimel-Padagariem		
	Kilnelli 30 parai land	197f
	Melmanalar 35 pagai land Total 65 pagai land	198
Valamburimanyalam-Padanaram		
Mayur	Mudutellaiyar 15 parai lar	rd 200
Sirrarringarai-Jivita	Do. 30 pagai la	
Do.	Magmélkandam 7 parai land Total 52 parai land	
Navarkottin-Padayaram		
Devideveelichuvaram	The inhabited puraiyidams	203f
Tongakkal-Jivita	Velam 75 para soud hand	204
Muttakkadattin-Padagaram	V/16 [1]	
Devidevechchuvurum	- Mellehcha 5 parai land	2041
Signaturingarai-Jivita	Sengulam 45 parei land	2000
Tright of the second second second	Total 50 para	of hond
Muttakkadattu-Palagaran	solution Lucia	1 1000
Idaippulaiyanadu	Killichelm 10 parai land	2071
Sirrarrangurai-Jivita	Kottipmel 50 parai land	208
THE PROPERTY OF THE	Total 50 para	
Marweller-Padayaran	Local so just	in hithara
Idaippalaiyanadu	Maradar 13 parai land	209
	Mulikkodu 50 parai land	210
Sirragnagarai		
S. L. A. Land De Landson	Total 63 parai l	arier
Senbaguchcheri-Padayaram	Welei Connect land	911
Idaipalaiyanadu	Melal 7 pagai land	211
Sirragrahgarai	Kurraylam 30 pagar hand	212
man Database	Total 37 jurai 1	and
Tittamangaiattu-Padagarum	Catal power of the Y	010
Idnipalaiyanada	Kilal 20 parai land	213
Sigragringarai	Tittamangalam 40 pagai li	
	Total 60 parai	land
Pādirimangalattu-Padagaram	THE SAME STATE OF SAME	400
Nagarur-Vartam	Karaffiködukönam 15 pag	
	land	Contract of the Contract of th
Do.	Kodumuttadi 60 purai land	
Control of the Control of the	Total 75 pares	land
Multakkadatlin-Padayarını		Cod.
Nagarur Vartam	Padifiărru-purachchai 9 pag	
	land	218f

Name of village	Name of land	Reference to line
Sigrarpangarai-Jivita	Panamikulan 40 parai l Total 49 parai	
Aruciyav-Pudayetram	2000. 20 \$ 100	
Nagarur-vattam	Purachelmi 10 pagai had	221F
Toprakkal Jivita	Magnikkadi 60 pana had	
Tollinger are the	Total 70 parai	
Pulikköttin-Padayaram	a said a sequential	annos.
Nagarar-vattani	Palakköttuköunu 20 pag	mi .
Sales and Automatical States	lane	E CANADA
Siggagrahgarai	Pulikkoda 30 yayai had	2246
Contract of the second	Found 50 pageai	
Nalpaläckehêri-Padayaran		
Nagarur-vatuum	Kallarat 10 payer land	2256
Do.	Perungarai 40 pagai had	994
Nariyadinmlai	Perumbaliyar 30 pagai ba	
Tenri y manimina	Total 80 parmi	bind
Navarkādu-Padagārum	And and Andrea	
Nagarar-vattani	Kalayar 15 parai land	3281
Venbaykungam-Jivita	Chagana 18 parai land	229
Sigraggangarai-Jivita	Avalar 60 parai land	280
Signaganguar-srena	Total 63 pagai	
truciyar-Pagayaran	Total and IdeXin	in the
Nagarar-vattam	Idaipperur 50 payai buid	231f
Devidevechchuvaram	The inhabited puraiyidan	
	- The minimum principani	A17-4
Malajmel-Padagaram	Commence 12 money law	d 233
Nagarar-vattam	Seguvariman 15 parai lan	
Do.	Puraichehai-puraiyidam	234
IdaipalaiyanAdu	Sengalun Truangalattu-pu	The state of
William Co., Land	dame	
Sirrarrangerai-Jivita	Nilappuracheliai 20 parai	
v	Total 35 pagai	Innet.
Kannippalli-Padagaram	North dil month of	9976
Nagarur-vattam	Nacabar 40 pagai land.	237£
Vellakköttil-Tambanar	Talaittodu 40 parai land	238f
Punnaittittattu-Padagaram	Total 80 payai	Intild
	Valulument 96 mars lan	d 239
Darisanarvattam	Kalukunram 20 parai lan	
Kuvaiyaekal	Alayay 40 parai land	241
Vana lessia Padana	Total 60 pagai	imid
Navarkottin-Padagaram	Consessed ID 40 man ha	tester Males
Tongakkal	Sattanappalli 40 porai la	nd 242f Melpad
Punnaittottatiu-Padagāram	V	2107
Ulamalaikkal	Kurugartti 80 pagai land	1 243f
Karumanarai-Padagāram	Van Annual Annual	,
Sirragrangarai	Kandamangalam 20 para	
	land	244f

Name of village

Name of land

Reference to line-

Šenkaļurīrmangalattu-Padagāram

Sirramangarai

Palaikkalveli 30 porni land 245f

Thus for 23 persons, padagūram lands = 1325 parai.

"The lands granted as well as the inhabited housesite-gardens surrounding temples shall not have (their owners) removed or replaced; and the gift property shall not be differently disposed of or enjoyed by officers. In a meeting of the members of the assembly and the senior prioce of Vinadu, held in the southern enclosure of the temple of Deviderechcherorum, it was ununimously settled in this manner. If after a lapse of time, on a day when the men belonging to the assembly, the pudaval and the officers of the pillangle i. e. the king, went and inspected the place and found the inhabited housesite-gardens sucant, (they) i. r., the members of the assembly and the king (pillabur) shall jointly proceed against the judantram lands nod recise two loundred and forty paral of paddy equal in amout to a fine of twelve lafange of gold. Of this (quantity), one hundred and twenty pages shall go to the nemple Densury; excluding (this) the remaining use hendred and twenty parai shall be taken to the palace of the king. The incomes set apart for the expenses in the sametum shall be collected by two of the members of the assembly and the parappolarid who shall also see to the proper combact of the expenses and receive two wall of clean rice as measured by the major. If default is made for a single day in respect of these expenses, double the defaulted quantity (shall be paid). If definit is made on the third day it having occurred on the second day also, the assembly should settle the matter and combut the expenses themselves, If the settlement fails to be effected in this manner within three days of occurrence the defaulters should be taken before the king and the quantity of two limided and forty parm of puldy, which is the equivalent of twelve kalania of gold, the fine fixed for default, should be obtained through his officers. If the defender happened to be one of the persons attached to the padamalam (i. s. the sametum of the god) he should, in addition to paying a fine of two sapain and a half of gold, defray the (usual) expenses. It was also ordered that none of the numbers of the assembly should subshit any of the housesite-gardens or the param-karni (i. e. the hig plots of gardens). If there should exist any documents different from the original one, constraing any of the items in the prasasti and the brahmastam now made, they should be got tack. The adjantant, the pillainar and others are not authorised to alienate by deed the gift property in any other way. If there should be found any one so assigning (the property), he should be made to pay a fine of twelve kalange and five kanars of gold to the prince ruling over Vinitilankura. It was also ordered that on all days, after the night-tribali had been conducted within the temple, the younger servous should be made to elean the central shrine; that two lamps should be filled with ghee and the wick lighted; that the door should be locked and the kuchchil and talakkal be handed over to the purappodoreal; that all the people should be let out of the temple; that the apappodural should be made to be within the temple; that the temple watchman (tienneni-laral) and the person who makes secred garlands should be made to lie on the steps; and that four drummers (newichehar) should be made to lie in the

dancing hall during nights. Further, it was stipulated that after appointing the variyamvaippacaral (i. s. the servants), one hunred betel-leaves and twenty-five areca-nuts should be given to each group (nayem) of drummers; that ten parai of paddy should be bestowed on each class of workers; and that forty parai in excess should be given as (verifudent?). For having made document in this manner, this is the prasasti."

The temple of Deviderechemovaram referred to in this inscription is situated at a distance of one mile from Kilimanur in the Chirayinkil Taluk. It is a round shrine built in the centre of a spacious court-yard with a practice wall. mandapa and nalambalam. The thor of the inner court-yard and the pradakshina out-side the prakara walls are payed with stone. On the south-west corner of the temple is the shrine of Sasta in sitting posture with his characteristic yajhopavita, jatā and gogapatta. Old wood earrings of Ganesa, Dvarapalas, Padmanabha, Kall and Nataraja are now stored in a corner of the temple. The roofs of the central shrine and the mandapa are covered with cooper-sheets. In recent times the temple appears to have been renovated but the basement of the round shrine, does not appear to have been moddled with. There are no stone inscriptions. In one of the pillars at the entrance to the kitchen there is carved a female figure in worshipping attitude which may probably represent the mother of king Srivallablackgodai, who constructed the temple and after whom it was called Devidevechchuvarani.

List of places mentioned in the inscription with notes for indentification.

Places.		Remarks.	
Devidevechchuram Idaippalaiyanadu		This temple is situated in the village of Kili- magnar a Pakuthy in the Chirayinkil Taluk; it is on the opposite side of a field lying at the foot of the poles known as Kilimanur kotta- ram (see introduction, last para). Now called Edappalanadu: it is near Kilimanur, Called now Madavur; it is situated to the west	
Madayur	414	of Killimarme and is a Pakuthy in Chiralyin- kil Taluk.	
Kulakkadu Kurayarkonam		These are even now detams or hamlets belong- ing to Madavar-Pakuthy.	
Meynrkkal		Now called Mevarkkal and is a hamlet of Alan- kod Pakothy in the Chirayinkil Taluk,	
Marudagachcherikonam		This bamlet is to the north of Kilimanur.	
Idaikkodu		This is one of the Pakuthies of Chirayinktl.	

Places.	Remarks.
Pirappanankōdu-Vattam	It is one of the hamlets in the Chirayinkill Taluk.
Tõngakkal	This place is now culled Tonnaikkal and consists of two parts Mel-Tonnaikkal and kīl-Tōnnaikkal which form two of the Pakuthies of the Trivandrum Taluk. They are situated to the north of Kalakutana railway station.
Siggaggangueni	This place is to the west of Idaikkodu and to the north of Tounaikkal.
1]amtal	Now called Ilamba and is one of the Pakuthies of Chiravink7! Tabak.
Iyalappa])imalangam	This is situated at a distance of 4 miles to the north of Tommikkal.
Ulanndsikkal	This place is in the Nedumangad Taluk near Kuluppada. It is one of its Pakuthies,
Nagarūrvattam Māmba]]i	This is a village in the Chirayinkfl Taluk. Since Pullal, which is now one of the villages of the Chirayinkfl Taluk, is said to be situated in Mambulli, the latter has to be looked for near about the former.
Pullāl Koduvajanur	This is a pakuthy in the Chirayinkil Taluk. This is one of the Pakuthies of Chirayinkil Taluk.
Kuļattaļivagam	This is now called Kulattaraliyam and is one of the hamlets of Kuntallur Pakuthy in the Chi- rayinkil Taluk.
Pullel	This is now called Pallayil and is one of the hamlets of Koduvalanur Pakuthy in the Chi- rayinkil Taluk.
Palerattam	This must be in Vellalur Pakuthy of the Chira- yinkil Taluk.
Ayirarködu	Perhaps identical with Ayirur Pakuthy of the Chirayinkil Taluk.
Ilavamaņ	This is now called Hagaman and is a hamlet of Ayirur Pakuthy in Chirayinkli Taluk.
Ilaman	Perhaps this has to be corrected into Ilagaman and identified with the above.
Karamanai	A part of Trivandrum.
Venbaykkungam	- This may be Vembayam in the Nedumangad Taluk.
Vellalar	This is one of the Pakuthies of Chirayinkil. Taluk west of Kilimanar.

Places.	Remarks.
Ogriyar	It is now called Orrur and is a Pakuthy of the Chirayinkil Talok to the east of Agringal.
Semmuarudi	This is one of the villages of ChirayinkII Taluk near Varkkalui to the east of Nadayara.
Sadalyamatigalam	This village is to the north of Kilimanur and belongs to the Kottarakara Taluk.
Kupdettukönam	 Now called Kundayattakonam and is near Tou- nakkal.
Ayilan	 This is a humlet of Mudakkal Pakuthy in Chirayinkil Taluk.
Darišanārvattanī	 See notes. This is a place near Koduvalantir and Negaritr.
Magyani Mujiakkadani	This is a names of Kil Attingal Pakuthy.
or Muttakkadagam	This is a place near Kilimanar.
Padirimangalam	This place is near Engarar in Chirayinki] Taluk,
Purnaittottane	This is a place near Killmanar.
Kflpulam.	This is reported to be near Tonnnikkal.
Idaicheheri	This is still a paraividam near Kilimanar. Do. Do.
Siramel Mayilakkodu	Now this place is not different from Idaippalai-
Perarvottam	This place is in Vellalar Pakuthy of the Chira- vink!! Taluk.
Puiu/ur	This is a railway station in the Shencotta-Tri- vandrum line and belongs to the Pattanapu. rsm Talak.
Manikkal	This is one of the villages of the Nedumangad Taluk.
Sirrel	This may be identical with the modern Suttayil a part of Kilimanar.
Paravar	This is a railway station in the Shencotta-Tri- vandrum line and belongs to Quilon Taluk.
Pachehai	This place is in the Nedwmangad Trluk.
Polikkarai	This is a coast village near the Paravur railway station.

Text.

First plate, first side.

- சொல்லம் முக்கூற்ற அமைத்து காளாமண்டை தனு ஞாகிறு ஒன்று சன்ற சனி சதப்ப உளும் வாழ்[க்திருவின்ற ஸ்ரீ விர [உத][ப"]! மார்த்தான்-
- டவர்ம் நிருவட நிருவானர்கபூரத்து சொயர்சிகளும் கொளிக்கல் கொளி ஊ[பி] இருந்தவுள் தெவிநே[வேரி]ச்சு.
- ் மாத்து வ927வி மழு[க*]களும் பூரி மக்கூடி கொதவர்ப்பர் வெணுட்ட டிகள் காலத்து அவர்ட்டு தாபர்? தெவியரர் சேதி:
- ட்ட புண்ணித் நக்க காலத்து தெறுத்துவம் செய்யத்துவம்றில் தும் புண் வித்தக்க செத்துற் சிறையுக்க செய்து அற்ப-
- ் குதாகெ இருக்கின்றது பெர்ந்து பிசைந்தி பண்ணித்தாவெண்டுமேன்று வாணே அருளிக்கேப்ப வழுகிய கேசத்தி-
- 6 ஆவது [q*] அகாசழிகைச் செலகின்ற இடைப்பழவகுட்டில் செற்றெல் சொன்னுச் செல் அடைபுமாடையூர் செலி[வ்னே]ட்-
- டான் சொன்று [ம்*] கொல் இருபது பற[1*] மடலூர் செல்கொட்டு கொ ன்னர் கேல் புதின் அப்பெற[1*] தெ. பூரிய்க் குழைக்காட்டு கொன்று [ம்*] கொ-
- 8 ம் பதின் அப்பாற இடங்குறிப்சன் அன்று சுறி[1*] தெயூசின் குறவர் சொல த்தான் கொன்னு[ம்*] கேன் முடிபதி[1*] பானென் முட்டத்தில் ஈ-
- 9 வப்பான்றாரம் சொன்றைகளேன்னும் வெள் பற்றிரு பற அரை[1*] தெடி. படி " அத்தசி பாவினங்கள் கொன்றும்.
- சென் முடிபத[ர] மெயூர்க்களில் கொன்று சான் கொன்னுக செல் பதின் பத[ரீ] கொண்ணியடிற்கு இவிதற்-

First plate; second side.

- 11 இல் மெல்செடுக்கு]ன்றம் கடக்கி[நுணை]த புதமும் குழிக் அடவது
- 12 is some British British and a separate and a first Day in
- 13 கொள்ளுர் செல் அல்பாத்திரு பத[ர*] மருதல்சேசி கொணத்தால் செல சிருக் செல் இரு அண்[ர*] கொழுக்க மற்றத்தில்
- I want, the first part of the name of the king, is a operation. The originate mann to have out at goal per fracting out with and enterprisedly he have corrected at take a and a time a imputing or.
- S Houd grant ..
- 4. Houl Garmanil.
- A Read Ownings. The syntables I design have been morally months.
- 6 For Concess, both the symbol for practice have been record to the concess things in other cases. The symbol above is sent.
- 7 The syliables gap's sto whiten over an entered a or decided.
- 8 The syllables Out wife are reported to reby motable. Care I must them.



P. S. S. Son, Number



- 14 அம் அண்டவெண்ணின்ன[ம்] சமுசுவத்தம் கொள்ளுக் கேல் அமை நை பதிரும்[ரீ] உடகோட்டு சென்னுச் கெல் ஒருது.
- [i எனி[i*] இடைக்கோட்டின் பிரப்படின்கொட்டு வட்டத்தால் பலவைக புல் கொள்ளுக்கேல் அத்து கால்ப்பத புற[i*]
- 16 இரசெய் மேடமு மிட்டமுள் செலவின் நுன்னொர[1*] இவு! கொடி பூரில் செல்கொட்டாக் வகையுமாக்கோளு!
- 17 இரு அரு புற[]*]தொன்றக்களில் முன்களால் கொள்ளுக் கெல் படுவ அப்தூ அரை [1*] தெடி பூரில் புன்னேமுட்டத்தா-
- 18 வ் கொள்ளுக் செல் பச்சிரு பற அமை[1*] கிடி பூரில் கொடுதா அறைக்கு கொள்ளுக் கெல் பக்கிருபற அமை[1*] முட்டப்-
- 19 புலஞ்சின்சில்ச் சம்பாமன் வின்னம் சமுக்கொட்டின் ஐவ் கொள்ளுர் செய் அத துரனி [1²] விடி புல்லை அகண்ண-
 - 20 அடாவ ராணேன் உல்லாவிச்ச கொள்கிறு[1] சிழ்புளத்தில் மின கு அடங்கால் சொன்றுர் செடி அப்பெற்[1]

Second plate: prut side.

and I want from the land of the

21 தெ. தொழுக்கால் கொள்ளுக் திலம்[ம்*] பர் நிசன்முன் இழ் இசன்டவச [1*] குட்டத்தாசில் குறிந்தை அடைபுக்கு நடி(ம்*) வால்-

மன் னி அ[1"] பகுறிபெற இ-
த்துபாடும் கொளி[நு]ர் முப்பக பற கித்தபாடும் பேயற சித்துபாடு[ம்∗] காகொள்.
க 'கொள்ளிது [*] இடைப்புறம் அவ்வந்த கிறவாகள் கா கல்லாணிச்சு கொள்ளிது [**] தெ. வி-
ப் பெலில் வித்தின் நடிபாட்டத்தால் கொன்ளுக் சென் பதின] இடுக்கொள்கள் கொள்ளுர் கெ
இபலப்பள்ளியவ[வ]த்தின் நூ கொள்க* கெல் அபம்பத[(*] விற் ஆட்டறவத்தில் மு-
the meaning of \$60 or \$00 is not ofenc. Perhaps \$50 stands as a contra- The symbols are again reposited in lime 55.
nterlineation in smaller characters above the line.
bred afterwards in smaller characters.
above the line.
ine, buying been omitted at first.
ng the missing syllable og-

ண் கொள்ளுக் கெல் முப்பத்து முப்பத் [1"] இனக்கொள்ப

கொட்டுபெத பதினம்பு வித்துபாடு கொலோன்ற கல்லா

ச்சு சொன்கி ஓ [1⁺] கிற்குற்றங்காவில் வெ

Garingaya Gan un constant up agent [1"]

- 23 ண் கொட்ட நத்தியா 24 முதாக்களின்
- 25 குபது பற எ
- படும்புற 26 அக்ஸாணி வொன்ற
- 27 க் கொடப்புக [ம்]புக[ப்
- 28 ஸ் முப்புற[1* குள்வுச்சு
- 1 as locks also like 9. 9 stim for \$2000.
- 2 Brad amonute Qui
- 3 w is entered by way of
- 4 Hend madel".
- 5 The syllables , s,o are of
- 6 & in written afterward
- 7 is entered below the
- 8 Read Cardings supply

29 ஸ்.சி சக்காண்ச்ச கொ[ன்]கிதா[(*] உறுமிரகாக் சிவிதத்தில முற ஸ்.ட செட்டா - கொள்ளுக் செக் மூத்த அம்த [[*]

Sound plate sevend side.

- 30 மார்கழ் கிழாகின்ன சிழுபுக்குகில் காட்டைய குடையர்க் சொல்ளுக் கிலக் வண்புக்க அப்படுத் [10] வ அண்ட
- 31 தி செயிதத்தில் புறையார் செய்தார் செய் அமைந்தொரு பந்[1°] இல வமன் செயிதத்தில் என்றுமோத[தி] தா
- 39 க் சொன்னுர் செல் மு[ப்*]பற[6*] புணாத விழாவின்று உழுபிரச்சுல்ல் குருவர்த்தி மேல் கொள்ளுர் செல் மு[ப்*]
- 33 ப[அ] பற பெற் கொண்டேயது! அழுவ செற்று தாகிறி[நடி வரச என் புண்டுத் தொட்டம் பற்றுளி அழுக
- 84 வின்று[II"] இடைக்காட்டில் புலின்வெலியால் சொற்குர் செல் நாற பற நிருவிழா சொலைகள்கும்[III] விசமா--
- 35 கோன் கொள்ளு[்] கெல் மடையான் புதின வ காழ்[்] வானிபர்கே சி குள்ளவர் பளர்கி, ந்தான் கொள-
- 36 ஆ[க்*] கெல் ஊடமாக பதிரை அவரும்[1*] புத்தழியெற்கான் கொள்ளும் செல் மடலால் அனே அவரும்[1*] கேறி
- 37 பசிபானின் வெடிகூடிக்கில் முறைக*ுக்கிறுக்கிறுக்கின் பக்* கோ அளுக் செட்டைய அன்றுக்கும்
- 38 காழி[மீ] இதுவருக்கான் காழி பிருக்கார், உர்கானவிக[மீ] முக்குவ அன்று கிக்க பாடும் வ

Third plan in words.

- 39 அறையாணிற்கு முறிக்கிச் கருவுவிடமும் கர்டி பிடுக்கிறிக்கள்ளவர். பெறிப்பட்ட அத்திரக்கதொண்ட
- 10 காதாவிலத்த இரண்டும், இது தனிது [நடி இல்லன் மடல்சன் இருந்ததி ச்ச செய்யலில் நட
- 41 is Book Rocker in more on maken de dependent la Constant Constant
 - 42 major group didn't part Tarakaya Cay
 - 45 to Service Cost & gardff | 6 as
 - 11 A STATE OF THE PROPERTY CASES
 - I Perhaps god a model to good god a
 - S. Hern of the loos promodes be assured
 - A graphic has prelige to be corrected but you do a paid
 - A New also be real filter.
 - 2 Grange Street to profession second
 - & SAN PROVINCE BY LIGHTING
 - The extinct were to receive afterweets fed in the line
 - * Park waged to a send on at thousand
 - 9 at 1 stock of the the Bar to malle complete.

Principalica (8") She made

Opposition frances in

a aminute medicing



Sent means which was a carried and any and any and any



The Same pulped His.

캎



- 45 டைக்கா[ப்*] அறபதும் உத்தின்ற அரங்கத்து விளக்கு வைப்பா[ன்*] [11*] இடைச்செய்ப் புரடுடயிரண்டு [புகையிட].
- 46 ம் கிள[க்*]கு! வைப்படான் கொள்ளுக் தெக்கா[ப்*] கெப் இடங்கழி மால் சாகுழி[n*] தெ தொட்டத்தால் நீ-
- 47 பெளிக்கு வைப் கினக்கின்று கொண்டு[ப்*] கோப் இரட்டபால் முக்காறி [n*] சுத்தாமன்!ப் புறைபிடத்தால்

Third plate second side.

- 48 இல்கள் வார நெடியைப் கிகம்பெறு சொன்னு செய் இரட்டயால் முன்ன மி[1*] தெ புரடுடம் வால்பமுடலா-
- 49 வரன்! பாட்டங் கொடுக்கு கொள்வது [1"] இருக்களை பிரண்டிறு கிற பென் புரசேடத்தால் கைரபி-
- 50 சண்டின்றம் சொன்றம் பால் முப்பற்றிரு வழி [11] தெ. அவழித்தி ன்று சுத்தாவிக்கின்ற சென்
- 5) ரூ[ம்*] அவ் இக்கள் ஒருப்பைச் அண்டும் முர் அவ் பசுதிருப்பட் [(*] தெ. புரம்டத்தில் அவர்க
- 52 வச சொல்று செர்படபால் காழி [1*] சலைகளியர் புரவிடத்தின்று ம ணக்கு[ப்பி] * புத்தின்று சொல்றை
- 53 Gat to tirk Born of 11" | main you sain L. A finish Gardings Park Gard son Brain 2 [1"] B
- 54 என்பதாளுக்குள் பலிலாக்காக சொலியி கொடுக்குடங்கள்க [1] இ வந்தன்று கொடி
 - 50 அபற [1*] சக்குச் வட்டத்தில் பெறுப்பும்பூறி பெற் காசாண்ட மேற் கல் ப்பிச்ச சென்றுப்புற[18*] இரு ஆரு.

Fourth plates first side.

- 56 ட்டினம்? காவத்து சோமண்ட நடிது செயக்கின் த கொள்வில் [ரி] ஆ மூட்டும் போழ் இருவகோண்[ண]-
- 57 செற்றுற்றவரை செனிதி திறிக் புப்பளவியால் சென்னம் அசிய யால் அதற்கு கூறி (11) சென்றப்-
- 58 த[ம்^ம]காயில் கடுகொள்ளதுளத்தாம் விரிக்கிக விளக்கின்று கொன்று பெறியை இசட்டமான் ப
- 59 இள்ளுளாழ் [a*] இது பொருகின்று ஆள்வட காகூழி [a*] அள் ஒரு * பாஸ் [a*] வெற்றில் அது [a*] பழுக்கா[a*]
- I on is refered below the lim-
- 3 Bead negrores.
- 3 This word has to be corrected into a thorough we want
- 4 The syllables in brackets have perhaps to be deleted.
- 5 Read Gan at Com.
- 6 There and letters have already secured to time 26. Perhaps they stand for a walk or a gas in.
- 7 Road agelique annie prosedling a.
 - a Redertfichen imp eines nicher fin Round: Reite in Refferenteile ge.

- Fill இருபத்து அஞ்சு [11°] மாய்பள்ளிர் பற்றையில் விரிச்சிக வினக்கின்று கொள்ளு பெண்ண இர-
- (i) Γερό αμιστή * θ [i*] πθω Θηστή [i*] πα μανόμα[ώ*]
 (i*) Γερό α πρώμα [i*] παι τον [ú*]
- 62 பக்கிரண்டு [#] மடங்கிக் [ம] ஊய்பன பூயியால் சொன்றுக் செ[ஸ்] ந புதினம்பற விசிச்சே கொளிக்கை [#]
- 63 முதாக்களில் கொட்டு பெறவில் விக்கவிக*] உளினக்கின்றை கொள்ளும். எண்ண இரட்டு எழு நார் உசிறு!
- 64 அர் பட இருவதி [1"] வெற்றின் அம்பத [1"] அடங்கா[ப்ர] பட்டும ஸ்டு [1"] அன் அரைப்பனம் [1"] தேது-

Fourth plate; second side.

- 115 சக்கல் திருமாலிக் கொட்டாள்க கொண்ணுக்கொள் பக்கிரு பற அமை [18*] மெலகாகத் விருக்கி இ-
- 46 படக்கொட்டில் அகல்கொட்டர்க்க் கொள்ளும் கொடி இருபற்றோழு புற அமை [17] தெ. செல்கு நப்பா-
- 67 ம் சொன்றை! கொட இருபற்குறை பற அன்ற [41] சிற்குற்றங்களையில் உர காலார்க் கொன்றை!
- Tin Dra musica up [1"] De ile argazierini" Derings Gale &
- 69 மானரைக் கொணைக் கேன் முப்புத [#*] இழ் சாக்கினிருத்தி இனம்பெல் ச் செல்கோட்டாள்க் கொள
- 70 ம்.ஏர் செல் பதின்ருப்புக [11] ஆடியில் வாவையரவாள் கொள்ளுர் செல் இருவண்(11) பெருக்கண்பில் இ
- 11 படன் சிறுந்தால் சொன்றைகளை இருபத்திரு பத [1*] [பு]னது சியில் வர்வத்துரைந்தால்
- 72 சொய்றை செல் முற்றுக்கொறு பற அமை [1*] தொலில் குறுகுளவுக்கு கொள்ளுக் செல் முற்று நூ
- 78 அப்த அடை [14] அக செக் அத்த கட்பத் இடக்குயாள்" அதனத் கரி அழக்கு [18] எழுக்கைக்கு

Finh plates heat side.

74 வட்டுகிறுத்தி புற்பாடி முகிலில் வநித்தி காட்டால் கொள்ளுக் செல் வழு அளியாக்

^{1.} A in corrected fines our

² The sylights it is written shove the Lon-

³ Read granuscrin

¹ Read or f.

⁵ I must be read as at the engraver has evidently failed to not the grown line.

⁶ Rud grauss.

Tour success to be continued after an-

⁸ Read grace Sur is supplying the native! hence &

y This word stants for my in goldings.

To Face golde ?

=

A Submidispense blanc

SPECIAL SECTION

2

- 75 கென் பதின் ஒரு பற இடக்கழியார். அற கரி உழக்கரமுக்கு [j*] மெ ஐரக்களில் கொட்டுரால் கொ-
- 76. கூறுர் செல் ஒரு அணியால் செல் ஒரு பற இடங்கழியால் அறைவழி உரி ஆழாக்கு [1*] இலைய-
- 77 ண்ணில் மெல்செலிர்க்களால் கோட்புதின் அப்படியுக் வித்தபாட்டா ஐ காணென் அகங்காணிச்-
- 78 கொள்விற் [u*] அவக்கிற்ற! வார்வள்மார் சிகிற[ம்*] பாலெல்மு ட்டத்த நாமுக மணிமாலக் கொள்ளு.
- 79 க்கெள் முப்புக்கு முப்புத [1*] தெடி வார்க்கு மேல்பெருக்கொட்டால் கோன்னுக் கேன் முப்புத்து முப்புத [1*] தெடி
- 80 பார்க்கு மடையூர் செடுக்கொட்டு புரண்ட ந்தாள் கொள்ளுக் செல் இருதா வளி தூனிலாள் 9 கொழும்புக
- Al இடங்குறியாள் முக்காறி உழக்கு [1*] அக சென் அமைத்தை மூட்டிய இட வைதியால் முக்காறி
- 82 உழக்கு [4*] கொல்லனுள்ள உரசானக்கொட்டாள் குளமடிக்குமனன் செல்லத்தின்று சொன்று[ம்*] செல்

Fifth plates second wide.

- 83 பதின்முப்பத [11*] நாடி என் அண்ணென குறைக்குறியத்தி[வ]ன் வாசியத் செய்யும் அவர் சொன்றும்
- 84 பக்றிக்கள் தெத்திகம்! இசன்பே[1"] இருக்காவைக்குற்றிக்கு புல் வெல் அருக்குள்ளு என்னபே.
- 85 ம் கொள்ளை அறைக்கு கொள்ளுக்கொள் பதின் அமைபுற அமை [1*] இ சாற்றின்ட செற்றுக்கு காவதப்பன்-
- அட் வி சொன்றிக்கை கொள்ளுக்கெல் என்றை இடங்குறியாக இருநாடு கறி [1] பானோட்டன் கேற-
- 87 த்தில் அவிரும் கொட்டான் கொள்ளுக் சென் இரும்றும்" பற [1*] இவவ மண் கிலிதத்தில் உடுத்துமான் கொ
- 88 ஸ்ஸூர் செல் எண்புத் இடங்கதியாக இருவது உளிப**தின் அமை** படைத அசை [1^{*}] இனைப் பரை கட்ட
- 80 ஆக் குத்தி ஊரால் கொள்ளுர் வேல் இருபது புத [1*] பெருக்கன்ளூர் கி விதத்தில் ஒருவங்கி-

I lied well amplying if which is multid to be engraved.

² Canthi wy

A pr is engraved below the line in smaller characters.

⁴ The wird ared has been impraved twen by martake, caprol one of thom.

is we looks like our in the original.

⁶ Read miffrair and,

⁷ Reed Francis

⁸ Cancel is and read 200-20

⁹ The first letter is written over an exacely.

- 90 யாரத்தால் சென்ளுர் சென் பதின் பத[ரி] கொண்ணிசமற்கு சிறிக த்தில் தாம்புர் பதின்பதை வீ-
- 91 த்தபாடும் நானோன் அடிவாளிக்க கொள்ளிற்ற [1*] ஆம் பாட்ட த்தால் கெல் கொள்ளும் கொ

Sixth place first side.

- 92 தொண்ணுற்ற ஒரு பறை இடக்கழியால் இரு மாழி உர் [1*] கலகாணி புதின் பறையால் கொ ப-
- 93 இன் பத[(*] கட கெக் அத்த ஒது பதை இடங்கழியால் இரு வாழி உளி [(*)] விருத்தியுகள் கேக்கத்தி
- 94 க்கு இறைவளில் குறையும் மட்டத்தாக கொள்கு! கெல் என்பது பத [1*] தெ. வில் பரில்படிக்கோள்
- 95 கொள்ளுர் செல் பதின் அதபுத [1*] செற்றுத்தங்காக புதமர்க்குழி மு [ப்]பதின்‡ பதை சித்தபாக [11*] சானைவர் வி-
- 96 குத்தி காருச் வட்டத்தில் செல்லையூசால்க் சொள்ளும் கேல் பக்திருபறை [அ]சை [1*] பெருல்லண்டியில்ல
- 107 தெயூச் சிருத்திக்கு அகப்பொதுவான்வான் முரும்மைனேக்கு சிற்குற்ற கையர மசம்பன்வி புல்-
- 98 வாய்பெல் கொள்ளும் செய இருபது [ப*]அ[1*] விடியார்க்கு காயின தெறுத்த[ஸ்*]வரை நகுமை வில்வது கொள்
- 99 ஆக் கொட்டுகும் இரு பார். அவர் [a*] விர சாச்சமென்பாய்குன்ற த்த இண்ண் கொட்டுகோண்ணு! கொள்
- 100 ஆக்கொள் பதின்பதை வெப்பலன் கூ [#*] பாலெள்கட்டத்த வெள்ளது "சா[த்**] இருவ்போதின் து கொள்ளுக்கே.

Sixth plate: Second side.

- 101 ம் முப்பத்த முப்புக்க இட சவநியால் என்றையி [n*] நெடி மின்ற [d*] இம் உளவின்[நூ] நம்கு சிலம் ப
- 102 ஆன் எண்டும்)படிற குத்தபாடு முதவெள்ளேகத்த [11*] இருப்பள்ளித்தா மும் தெட்டின்றயம் து உறிதுத்தின்ன
- 103 ஒவ்பு (முதாக்கள் சிகிகத்தில் இட்டைன்" அடிய கொத்தின்றை! கொ குழுத் கெல் இருபது புற [1"] தெ. யா-
- 104 ர்க்கு தந்தில் ஊட்டுக்கு [க்*] இன் இடைக்கு ச் குட்டின்று கொன்றுர் செல் படுக்கு [1*] தந்தியுள்
- 1 'After to a feetherhall been innied and reased.
- 2 at is written above the line.
- 3. sorp action to be a repetition; ease I use of them:
- 4 Perhape To reinguy by a mistake for Garar a grain
 - 5 dis engraved alson the line in smaller characters.
 - 6 That have be parameted into gon course
 - 7. Rest Coron shares
 - a Read garage.

40. ŧ T = 3

T Subjection (in)

ŀ

Wheelpharman Character.

- 105 ல் கடையாக்களத்தின்ற கொள்ளுக் செல் அப்படிற [1*] வெண்பாப் 'குற்ற[த்து செலியாட்டின் பெல்-
- 106 க் சொன்னுர் செல் அப்படி [1"] அச செல் ராற்ப்பது புற [11"] இருமெ வி சாவல்க்கு விருத்தி மல்-
- 107 கேல் நல்லூர்க் கொள்ளுக் கெல் படுன்பத் தெற்றுத்தக்கரையில் புலமாட் டெல் வாகில் இரு.
- 108 கிடில் நார் 2 7 ஸ். மதின்பத [1*] ஒத்[தி யூர் கி**சிதத்தில் செய்**மருதி எ ஸ்லாவீல் செய் ப
- 109 இன் மூத்து வியாக் இருப்சகொரு பறை இடக்கழியால் அறுகாழி அழ க்கு [1*] இணை

Second plate first side.

- 110 மண்ணில் முட்டப்புறுத்தேல் வாகில் கணைப்தைக்கு சொன்றுக் செல் அ ப்பட்டத் [1*] ஆக் செல் சுற்ப்பற்ற-
 - 111 அப்பை இடக்கழியால் அதன்றி இருக்கு [11] வசிப் போதுவரன் வி குத்தி நத்தியுக்க முக்கப்பதை "-
 - 119 ் பால் கேம் இடுபத்திரு பர [6] இசைம் பெலிம் ஆயிசனிக்கபால் செல் ப இன்பர் [6] அச்சேல் நம்பத்திரு
- 11% படை [n*] உண்ணை சிருந்த இடை சிரைட்டில் மணைக்கை குருபது ப ரையத்துமாகள் மேலும்
 - 111 கொள்ளுக்கோட் அமைத்த உடர்களுள்ளத் அமை எற்று நடி ஆகில் குண்டியன் காட்டா[கி]
- 115 சொற்றை கொற்றுக்கு முற்றுக்கு முற்றுக்கு நிறை காட்டிக்கின்ற மெனுப்புத் அஞ்சுவை வேள் முற்றுக்கு (மு) புத
- 116 இடம் சதியாட் அத்தாரம் (1º) உழயில் சன்ன வெள்ள இது இடை கிறையுக்கு (இழக்கு)-
 - 117 கொளிவ அமாப்பட் கொள்ளா செலி எழும் அம் [1*] முதாக்கள் இடி
 - 118 கோப்பட்டதை வித்தபாடு எனோன்ற கக்கானிக்க வெள்ளிற: [j*] இ எம் பெலில் அதற்[நடைய]-

Seventh plate: record side.

- 119 கியதுடவள்ளு இழக்கொட்டின் மேல்ச் சொன்னுக் செ**ல் அ**றுக்குகப்பட தை இடங்கதியாக
- 1. Read weeps B.
- 2 Brad 'annium'.
- 3 This word can also be read as quantiment.
- 4 are looks like as.
- 5 " is entered above the line by way of interlineation.
- 6. In entered above the line.
- 7 The letter to looks like at The discussed stocks which has been interest near the cancelled.
- 8 Read apupu pinainan-

- 120 அன்னாழி [1*] கொட்டியை மாலக்கோள்ளுக் கெல் இருபத பற [1*] கெடி களின்றுத்தியா
- 121 ச சொன்னுக் கேல் பதின்பறை [+*] ககருச்வட்டத்தில் அருச பதின அ பறை வித்தபாடும் புரைவிடமு-
- 122 க்கடி பிருப்பானென்னி த [1*] தெருத்தக்களாயில் உள்ளுரால் கொ ன்னூர் கெ[ல்*] வெண்பதி [1*] கெடி
 - 128 வில் இடையூர்காட்டு கொள்ளுர செல் பதிகாப்ப்பற [1*] தொன்றக்க வில்[ரு]ன்டெத்த கொ
 - 124 கூற்றில் கெள்ள கொள்ளுக் கேல் படுகை அபற [1*] தெயில் என்பறை சித்தபாடுக்கல் கணை-
- 125 ணிச்சு கொள்க்கிற அஞ்செண்டு கொள்கிற [1*] பெறுர்க்கலில் மண் ணைறபாக்க் கோள்ளுர் கே-
- 126 ல் அப்ப்பதை இடக்கழ்பால் அஞ்ஞாழி [1*] தெலில்த் தகரைத்தடி அ அப்பை சித்துபாடு
- 127 காலொன்ற கள்ளாளிச்ச செடிக்கிற [1*] சசுதைச் அடவைக்கும் பூ கோபாறும் கொள்ளு-

Eighth plate first side.

- 125 ் கொ அற்பறை இடங்குறியான் அற காழி [1*] மிலக்களில் வல்றா சா குக் கொள்ளு கெல்
- 129' பதின்பத [1*] தென்தேகெக்கவாத்து உவர்கள் ருடியிருக்கு பெட த்தின்றுஞ்சிரைக்கி
- 130 முமாப்ப் கொள்ளுக் கொள் பதினேப்படிற [11*] புறப்பொறுவான் விரும் இறுவம்படைவில் படை
- 131 வறைக்கு கொள்ளு கொடிய படுன் அமையாக இடக்கழியாள் அஞ்ஞா மி [1°] முட்டைக்கால்-
- 132 வ் விரைக்கொடி முப்படையதை வித்துபாடுச் சாகொண்டு சங்காணிச்சு கொள்ளது [1*]
- 133 புகிக் கொளர் தொண்டனர் அடவகாலக் கொள்ளுர் செல் அப்பட அ [1²] ஞாத்தார்க்கல்
- 134 க்கில் கொள்றைக்கள்களு கோன்றுக் கேன் படுன்பறை [1*] பெடியு சிக்குளப்பாட்டத்தின்
- 135 அ மெள்க்கொணத்தின்மேல் சென்னுக் சென் நன்பது பற [1"] தை ஆசின் புற்று சுண்டில்
- 136 அல்லரை கிற்றபாடு உணென்ற சுக்காணிச்ச கொள்ளது [1*] என் டைடு சாவில் மருதனை
- 137 இதெய்யாள் சி சென் இருமத்தைபட் பற [1*] தொன்றக்க சின் குசுன் கொட்டால்க் சென்னு

Ges looks like on use may put either a se de in brackets. The former has been adopted.

^{2 &}amp; is ontored below the line. Cancel -





Eighth plate: second side.

- 138 க்கேள் இருபதுபற [ர்] இனம்வெலில் குண்டறைக்கு கொல்னுக்கொல் பற்கு பறை [ர்]
- 139 தெயூரில் இரவத்தின்று கொள்ளுக்கென் பறின் புற [(*) கேச்சென அளில் கூதான-
- 140 ம் கொட்டால் அபம்பத்த அபரை [1"] பொடிகாட்டுவிறோயில் வுகலமன் றைக்க் கொள்
- 141 குர் செக் இருபத்தைப்பை, [ர்] இளம்பழ்பளுட்டிக் செட்டவத்திலு கொள்ளுர் செல்
- 142 பதிபை நட்டு வென்பாய்க்குள் உத்த சொக்களுள்ளியும் மண்ளுசப்பெ தையுக் எணேக் த
- 143 சுக்கானிச்சு சொல்கள்கு! [1] மானிச்சில் இடலிச்சிரும் முருகளையு. சுரும் செர்க்கு
- 144 ச செக் சால்பத்தெழு பது [பி] வெண்பரப்குன்றத்து பளிபன்கொட உருக் கொள்ளு செக் ப
- 145 க்கிரு பற [i*] உள்ளாளிலிருந்தி ஒற்றியூர் செலிநந்தில் இல்றுரால்க் கோன் கூட்டுக்க
 - 146 பதின்பத [1º] இசுமைக்கார்க் மட்டப்புகத்தேல் வாமில் உசகிக் குறை அருக்க சின்-
 - 147 ன்னுக் செய் அப்படுத் [14] செறுக் கண்டு விணெலில்ப் பளர்களட்டு. செனைச்றின்று

Nineth plate first side.

- 148 கோன்ற செல்அவர்கு [1] அச்சல வானியிக்கு சொன்றைக் செல் இது மு
- 149 பத [(*] விளக்குபாட்ட[*] இடை குடையூர்க் கூகில் புக் வாசால் சொ ன்றைச் செல் ஹா-
- 150 *தெருபத்தெற புத [1*] ஆபர்பம் பளர்க்கட்டால்க் சொன்றுர் செல் அம்
- 151 பற புற [1"] தெயர்ச் பளியில் செர்வளும் கென் இருபது பற தெயூ ரின் ப
- 152 வையின்கில் முழுந்தெருள் நக்காண்டி "கான்றுக் செல் சால்படையும் []*]
- 153 ல் அரமன் அம்ச சொன்னு சட அப்புக்குமுப்பதை [1*] வெள்வேயுர் பாட்டில் நா
- 154 அரசுப்பி சென்னுக்கோட்டு இரைப்பெரி இனக்கொளில் கட்டைப் சுரையாலம் செரு-

¹ Court at.

² Real Pair.

d Beat or h.

I Instead of a, the born a has been smuch as in a level O good Ong;

- 155' கொடித் தெல் அப்புத் ' முப்புத் [லி] அயிலன் கீடித்தத்தில் மயில்கோள்ளி யால் சேல்
- 186 வக்கியும் [1] இயக்கப்பள்ளிக் தெகிதஞர் அட்டத்தில் கண்ணமல்லவும் இன்

Nineth plate: serund side.

- 167. மென்ச் சொன்றை சென் பாற்றுபடை இடங்குறியால் அஞ்ஞாறி ["1] கேர்விகளி-
- 158 சம் அரு செனித்த இல் மெற்கோக்கண்றத்து கொடிக்கு கொள்ளுர் செல் ஆய்ம்-
- 159' புது [1"] பெற புரின்ப் பெற கால்க் கொள்ளு[ம்"] கேல் இருதனர் பால்.கேல் மூடுப் "பதை
- 160 இடந்ததியால் முன்றும் உயக்கு [1] அடியூரில் பெறுர்கொட்டு கொ ஸ்க்
- 161 இன்று தொன்று கொட்டிற்கு படி இத்துகில்ப் பருக்கியருக்கு கொள்ளத்தெ
- 162 வ் எண்டி [1⁴] தந்த்து உலிருக்கில் கொண்ணைஞ்டு இருப்படு படிகள் த்துப்படும் வ-
- 168 ட்டோன்ற சுற்றானிச்ச சொல்கின் [1"] வெர சென்றதில் வெள் வன்கொட்டாக
- 161 at Gargent Son Son [w] genere Gala academy Su[it]
- 165 Margin [1] Barren Franki Romanaki enginika:

Tente plate: first side.

- 166 அற்று அவற்களிக்க சொன்களிற [1"] இவடப்பழாகுரி கினித்த இல் கே படுகொ
- 167 (260 வெள்ளத்தில் கூடி சொன்றும் கொள்கியத் [7] இடி முற்ற த்தைய் முறி நட
- 1984 குயத் பெளிக்கிர் அபாட்டி வெட கொள்ளுள் செய் மடையால் காகுழி அளி
- 168 மேல் பர்க் எனும் வெற்றில் ஊற அ[ம]டக்கா[ப்^] இருபற்றைஞ்ச (மி) அமை-
- 170 ணிரத்து மூலவிலக்கெட்டு கொணத்தின்று கொள்ளு[ம்*] சுறுகேட் மண்டலர்க்காளு
- 171 . மி. அரி படையாக எனும் வெற்றின் அடி அடுவட்கள் [ப்*] இருபத் அதுக் [11*] இரு கண்

¹ At the end of this word is is omitted to be corned, capply this and read prible is.

² Road anna.

³ Cannel 4.

⁴ The last syllable recembles almost a cr.

Sale The other

Selful pitte

7. -

P. Salanday rayer Davo.

- 172 சத்தின்ன[ம்*] குடத்தின்னம் பாலிவைத்கும் குப்பரத்கு[ம்*] செதியப் பெருக்கல்காட்
- 175 டில் குழைக்காட்டால் கொள்குக கெல் புறின்ப் பறை 1 ஆரை [1] கொ ண்ணிரம் அரு கி.
- 174 கி[கி] ச்சில் "புணியன்க் கொட்டாடுக் கொள்ளுக்கெல் இருபத்தாற பற [17] அம் செல

Tenth plate: second side.

- 175 முப்பத்தை பாரு அரை [பீ] குடவர் இடிஞ்ஞில்க்கு கொள்ளுக் சென் முப்பத [பீ] தல்-
- 176 இரிகள்க்கு மிருந்தி குவையூரக்கள்ளில் கழுத்த அமண்ணுள் சொன்னுக் செல்
- 177 இருபத பற [1*] உழயிக்களில் முன்றிகாட்டாஸ்ச் சொன்றுர் செல் பதின் பற [1*] அ
- 178 கட்டும் முற்றதி பதை [11] திகக்கைக்கொடுதார்ப்பர் பிறக்க கான் உத்[தி]-
- 179 சக்தோதம் எண்டுவான் வெள்ள கொட்டில் அபலராளால் கொள்ளுர் செல் அ
- 180 அடிய முப்பு மாரை (ரீ) தெக்கு மாவிக்கால் ஆலியா,றாரம்க் கொ நை செல் இத
- 181 வக புத [1*] அகர் சேல் இந்தையம்புக் பகுடி [11*] கோயர்சதவிரு த்திக்கு இழுபுகத்தில் மாயன்-
- 189 வருகத் கோன்றைய செல் அத்தைப்படித்தை முப்புற இடல் அபியால் முக்க காறி [்]
- 183 இடைப் ப்படியனு? செல்த[த*]சில் முதுக்கவும்கும் எனவருக்கும் "கொண்கு அரைக்கும்க"கொள்

Eleventh plate: prot ride.

- ளி 181 ஆக் கால்" அமைச்செழு வதை அரை [1"] பசசையில் மேல்ப்பச்சை கால்ப்பு முறை சித்து
 - 195 பாகே வகொன்ற கண்டாளிச்ச கொள்கிற [(*] சிரபனக்கொடுகி]சப் பானேக்க
 - 186 "செல்லாட்டுள்" காட்டிக் இரவி மறைச் குழியும் குழுத்துவரைகளும் மேசுதி நேடு கூட்டி
 - 1 Rend Distribute running in
 - 2 Cancel at
 - If After grain the optionics are included more engraved and grant and are looks like as. Forhaps to a few had been believed by minister and then corrected into grain as.
 - 4 Read Germanian
 - 5 The letters Gardene and significance entered below the lim in qualler characters.
 - 6 Read Que.
 - 7 O,s is shaped like page, a rewith an e-east precised to par.
 - 8 is hadly formed
 - 9 The word our also be read Ordnung.
 - 10 The cross lim has not been cut-

- 187 விருந்திக்குஞ் சுற்று சினக்கின்றும் அப்பன் கொயிலக்கள்த் தண்ணிர் யிரையாக கூ
- 188 ம் பூளிக்குளன் வி[ம்]க கொடிக்குரிய கொக்இடை 1 எப்பெர்ப்பட்டதர் காது குடி கெ
- 189 ன்னவர்டன்று உடக்கர்படுக்கிற [n*] ஷே பெ[ரு]வையில் காலோ ஸ்.ம ச[ணிலையி]ச்சு சோன்கிற [n*] ஷெ
- 190 பெரி கட ஒன்ன பெரும்புள்ளேல் கட்டென்ற 'கண்டை [வி]சக கோ விகிக[1*]
- 191 பொழிக்க-சுத் தறையில் உப்பெருவியர்! இருக்கு மெடத்தின்று கொ ஸ்கைக்

Eleventh plate record side.

- 192 ்டப்பு முப்பதை [1*] பாதர் ஊருத்த வாதிவக்களாப் புரைக்டத்தி ஸ்.அ.காரு-
- 193 கூடான் கொள்ளும் உட செய் படையாள் காகுழி அரி மடையாகுழி வேறுந்தேற்ற மட
- 194 அ அடைக்கா[ப்] இருமத்தைஞ்சு [மீ] பிரம்மாத்துவஞ் காத்தின வ வசு வலம்புரிமக்க
- 195 , "பத்து படகாகம் இரேப்!" பிறப்பாட்டிம்! 10மக் செல்லி 14 நால்ப்புற பரை வி-
- 196 த்த பாடுப் [1*] பெருர் வட்டன்னில் (மன்று ச் சால்பாறபுகை விற்கு பர்ட்டி 14 கூட சிலம் எ-
- 197 ண்டிய மறை [1*] மிலிமன்ப படகாகம் டி பூரில்ச் சிற்செல்லி முப்ப நைகும்புகள் (தி.தி.) \$45
- I This would have perhaps to be mad Queropera. "What we given to the hing".
- # Bred Garrens, mruel.
- 3 Rud anarable.
- 4. This story flat no nameling or it is . It has to be exceeded into a day Rogaldour.
- 5 At the communerated this im there is seen the cellstate. Perhaps got had been regarded by injustion and craced
- 6. de linda like me-
- ? We have perhaps to corner this wird not Sedan games
- 9 East mm+.
- 9 Read man.
- 10 Road Break.
- 11 Read on the Green
- 12 Delme de.
- 13 Read min spin.
- 14 Carect are a listo arme.
- 13 Read quite grown Syllable my come to be stightly eround and the letter as is a correction from it. Originally quite [2] mandage might have been sugraved by mistake. The total requires only to purel here.
- 16 / remubbe de s.



A. I. Sylvethance Day

RC colons 93 A 1 Political distribution of the 1991 of 1991 of 1991 10.44.4

- NO. Thu

316

SALVERNANT RIPE

- 198 பாடும் நெடி ஊரில் மென் மணதாரி சிலம் முப்புக்கைம்பறை வித்தபா 1 .
- 199 டும் கட்ட டெயிம் அறிப்பற்றைப்பறை [1*] வலப்புரி மன்னலத்து ப[ட]

Twelfth plate: nest eide.

- 200 சம் மெண்டி[ல்*] முது கெள்ளதர் பதிகோம்பறை வித்தபாடும் தையா சக்கு செற்றுத்தக்-
- 201 வை கிகிதத்தில் முத வெள்ளயூர் முப்புத பதை வித்தபாடும் 634 ஊ சில் ம-
- 202 ண்டெல்க் கண்டல்லன் வழுபதை வித்தபாடும் கூட கிலம் அப்ப்பத்திரு பதை [*] காயுச்-
- 203 க் சொட்டின் படகாரம் தெவிதேவெச்சுவரத்த குடி * இருக்கின்ற புர இடமும் தொன்-
- 204 நக்கல் சென்றத்தில் [மென]ம் விலம் வழுபத்தைம் பறை வித்துபாடும்[[*] முட்டக்கடு
- 205 ந்தின் படகாரம் தெவிதெயெக்கயாத்த மெலிச்சி கிலம் அப்ப்பறையும் தெறு-
- 206 ந்தக்களை சிவித்ததில் செக்குளம் செல் கால்ப்பத்தைப்பறையும் கூட கி வம் அப்பட்டத
- 207 புறையும் [1*] முட்டக்கடத்து படகாரம் இடை[ப்ப] முனுட்டில் இழி ச்ச செல்ப் படுன்பதை

Ticelith plate: second side.

- 208 யும் செற்றுற்றவ்வடை கினின்னனிட் * கோட்டின் மெல் சிளம் அப்பட்டிய பதை-
- 209 முக்கட செலக் அமையை புக [பி] மஞ்சுர் படகாசம் இடைப் பழுரிஞ ட்டிக் மரு-
- 210 அரச் செய் பதின்முப்பதை செற்றுத்தங்கா கில்" முணிக்கொடு சிலம் அப்ம் படை
- 211 பறை அச விடிப்*) அமைத்த முப்பறை [1*] சென்பசு[+*] செரி ப டகாரம் இடைப்பழன
- 212 ட்டில் மெலாலில் கினம் வழுபதை செற்றுற்றங்காவில் குற்றட்டக் கிலம்
- 213 மப்பக பதை கட கிலம் முப்பன்னேழு" பதை [#*] இட்டம**்றை**க்கு படகாரம் இ-

I Instead of s, the syllable of has been regraved

² The syllables in brackets appear to be engraved over an erasors.

³ The saign of us is so engraved that the letter resembles at

A The letters in bracket a are so emplemely instand that they can also be read so our,

⁵ Read Vd sight. very aften in's are so our so to resemble par one tote (9) below.

⁶ Bead @manusepass@ as before.

⁷ Read Berghoumedin.

⁸ Bead owing at.

⁹ Head counted ag.

- 214 டைப் பழபடைடில் நெரவில் நீலம் இருபது பற இற்குற்றவ்வையிட
- 215 வத் திட்டமுள்ளை சிலம் சால்ப்பத பறை அசிரிலம் அறுபது பறை [1*]

Thirteenth plate: first side.

- 216 பாதிரிமற்றலத்து படகாரம் ஈகளுர் உட்டத்னில்! கால்லிலி கொட்டு கொ-
- 317 ஊம்கு தினம் பதினேப்ப்பதை [1*] ஷை ஆசிலக் கொடுமுட்டரு. இலம் அ அப்படி பளு
- 218 ஆக சிலம் அழுப்த்தைப்பயறை [1"] முட்டக்கடத்தின் படகாரக் உளரர் வட்டத்தில்ப
- 219 படிஞாவிற் அறச்சை செல் ஒன்பது பறை செற்குற்றம்களா சிகிதத்தி-
- 920 வ் புமன்னிருள்ள வேட் கான்ப்புது பறை ஆக வேம் கான்ப்பத்து ஒ-
- 221 க்பக பறை [t*] அருக்குர்ப் படகாகம் உருர் வட்டத்தில் புறச்ச கிவம் [பறி]ன்ப[றை][t*]
- 222 தொன்றக்கள் கெனினத்வில் உட மன்னகாடு திலம் அறுபது பறை [1*] அக கிலம்
- 927 எழுபத பறை [1*] புலிக் கொட்டின் படகாசம் ககருச் வட்டனனில் ப பூன்கொ[ட்கி]

Thirteenth Plate: second Side.

- 224 சொண்டி கிறைப்பையை, [1*] சிற்குற்றக்களை கிறித்தகில்ப் புலிக் சொ-
- 225 இகிலம் முப்பது பறை [1"] ஆக சிலம் ஆய்ப்பதை பறை [1"] சன்ப்பலச ச்செரி பட
- 226 காரம் ககருர்வட்டத்தில்க் ஊ்கையும் சிலக் பதின்பறை [1*] கொடி ஊரில் [பெ]குஸ்லனர்
- 227 இனம் காகப்பதை பறை [1*] ஈரி அடி முறையில்ப்* பெரும்புகியுர் இ
- 298 முப்பது பறை [+*] அசர்கம் என்பது * பறை[+*] ஈாலூர்க் கொட்டின் படகாரம்
- 229 ்க் காரர் மட்டத்தில்க் கூறோழர் வெய் புறியையறை [i*] வெண்பாக் குன்றஞ் செட்[த]த்தில்
- 230 ச்சகி கிலம் பக்கேண்! பறை [1*] சிற்குற்றங்களையில் அவ[ஊ]ர் கி
- 231 ஆக்கிலம் அமைத்த முல்மாமு [1*] அ[ஞ]வியூர்ப் படகாசம் காஞர் வ ட்டத்தி-

I Instead of St. the syllable of has been regraved. Bend and a spice.

² Cancel the Engl c.

³ Read ad signi.

⁴ Read at Land Oct.

⁵ Read pulled in

⁶ sir is shaped almost like for.

⁷ Cancel e

⁸ The syllables 32 are written over some other letters.





Funteenth plate: per olde.

- 232 ம் இடைப் பெருர் சிவம் அறிம்ப அடு பாட் [1*] தெவிதேவெக்க வரத்தை அடத்து
- 23% க்கின்ற புகையேறும் ககிர் [7] பல்கொல்ப் படவாகம் கத்து வட்ட த்துக்
- 234 +1 செறுவரியன் வேல் புகிகார்ப்பாற [1"] "புறச்சைய புரைவிடமும் இடை
- 255 ப்படிய ஒட்டிக்க "செய்திர் முல[வ]ச்ச புணவிடமும் 'கிற்கு ந்தம்-
- 250 காச செத்திர வேப்புறகாக விலிமாப் படாரக் கோக்டு குபடுகூடி) - பரை[ரீ]
- 287 ஆக க்லம் முப்பத்தையில்பதை புகாவீடம் இரண்கிம் [1⁶] என்**னி**பாப குகிப் படகார-
- 288 க் களுச் மட்டுக்கில் சுசாதாக் கொள்கியத்த புறை [In] பொள்கின் ப்புக்கி நம்பாதும்
- 200 சிய நகிருத்தோடு சிகம் ++ இப்படி படை [1"] ஆக கியம் என்பது பணுக [1"] பூன்னே சித்தாய்யு
- 2111 க்கின் படகாகப் தெரிகமார் மட்டன்னி சி கழுகுன்றக் சியம் இரு பது பறை[1]
- 241 உள்ளழிக்களில் அழமாப் சென்ற சன்ற பறை [1*] ஆக சிமை அவ் பக
- 242 பரை [பி. இருக்க செட்டின் மூகர்கள் தொள்றக்களில் சட்டியால் பளின் சில-
- 245. பி உல்புப்படியுக்கு விற்று மூலியுக் பெறும் மேற்பாடு கொள்ளின் [14] புண்ணுக் பேரும்
- 244 ட்டத்த படகாகம் உழகிக்களிட்க குறுவார்க்கி செயல் எண்பது பணமு [1"] கருமணைற
- 245 ப் படகாரம் தெறுத்தம் மாக்கில் *1" கண்டமாகள் கிகம் இருமன் ப தை [7] செல்ல-
- 246 மு சிர்ட்டுயத்த படரசக் தெறுத்தர்களை[மி]க்ப புகிக்கத்கொளி ந

J. Cannil #4

² Ly looks like ac-

B. Road General transmit

⁴ Read Water home

⁵ head dagged in supplying the last two nowing labour

⁶ Road after correcting west into all

⁷ Read and FRo.

A This has to be corrected into any a for the iners on 20 paper and 40 paper

⁹ Our le angered by infrinder by Opine read worde gill ar.

in Read erection.

- 247 அபடைந் [*] அசப்பேர்! இதபத்து [மூ]ன்றிருக்ப் படரான் கிலம் ஆயிரத்து [மு]ர்-
- 248 அத்திருபத்தைப்பட்டமும் [1°] இக்கிரைய் இதிஞி கட முகரைப் வ ட்டஞ் சுழன்றும்" குட
- 21) இருக்கும் புளைப்பாகும் விலக்கவும் வைப்சோழம் (அடிசெடிக்க வு-
- 2011 ம அதிர்கோவும் பெறுர் [11*] இம்மார்க்கமே காச்சிறவும் செனுட்டி கூற முப்பிடிகள்ள
- ه شاه دور در درست ساهه ی درود دود دود دود کنور نیز دندانست کاند می استان
- 252 டமித்திர் உட்டமா இருந்து இடி [இவரிக்கும் வல் அ. ஆப்செடிய ப வர்வரியத்து] [10"]வட்
- 267 ் சந்து இடி வூர்க்க மனிட்கம் கொறுவர்ள்ளத்தும், விற்கமாகி, ம கொகுழி-
- 204 ம் செல்வ குறை சொல்கும் குண்குடி இரும்பெற்றில் கரு
- 200 முறுத்தில் இருக்கில் மடித்த காழுத்து போன் எட்டியிரும் வின் கொள்கும் க
- 2011 [-]ப் படகாக அவர் உட்ட உள்ள செல் இருக்கு வல்ப்பது ம தை [#1] இருகுக அத
- ال] مرارس ۱ اشهد ۱ استون دون در شوی دوند در شوی دوند. عرصت الون
- 255 mil visi land 14 miles 1 installing [10] aprophosom God april Supin Span

Bond wines

I then gradue.

^{2.} This work probably wants the markets.

is placed the like there are the total Constitutional. They are in a sold intuition expensed of the most place.

V. Braid application of the Thorn is explained, were structure and in the programing of the world

ti as looke blooms

[?] Correct our into my

a liqui mera pair which much to member --

³ Bond Weeks week.

^{10.} Raid are to.

¹¹ liqui garer.

¹² Head Green.

¹³ O Livery bully shaped.

¹³ Bul Sittenty.

¹⁰ Mand september.

Je hand marriage.



Fifteenth plate: second side.

- 259 ம் விழுவு ஆதியால் அணெயிவிருவரும் புறப்தெது வாளும் 1கடி[த் தண்] ^ந
- 260 டிக் கொண்டு செல்வுத் செனுத்தில் அறம்பொதுவான் [ம]டையால் இருக்கும்
- 261 குறை செய்தரியும் கொண்டு செலவு செலுத்துவிதாகவும் [n+] இச்செ
- 262 ஒரு கான் முட்டுகில் முட்டிரட்டி [1*] இரண்டால் வன் முட்டி முன்ற
- 263 ன் முட்டுகில் கூலைபோட் பறைஞ் நூர்த்த செலவிடுள்து [11*] இவிம் * முன் நாகாகு
- 264 மெ அருதாபொழிகில்ப் பின்கோயார் இதுக் கொடத்தில் கட்டி முட்டி. மணிட்
- 265 வ்வெள்ள போடம் பொன் பாதிருக்குழுத்தின்ற மொன்ன செல் இரு அந்த கா-
- 266 ப்பத பறையும் அதியாகினியா கொண்டு தெண்டல் கொள்கின [#] பானமுகைக்கிலோ
- 267 ன் னொரோன்னராகில் இசன்டதாக்\ காணம் பொன் போடைமும்\2 வைச்சுச் செவ்வுத் செல்

Stateenth plate: first vide.

- 268 [வதாகவும் [#*] பெகைய]ச் அம்^{) *} பெரும் வளவுக் தவையிலொள் கொ குத்தா குடி இருக்க
- 269 ப் பெருநையுக் உற்கிக்க [u*] கோக்றி பு[ண்]ணி வைக்கும் பிரப்புக் அமைத்தின் மேனு-
- 1 Bend 4piQue genragh,
- 5 The letters she coolseed in brackets look like jow.
- 3 Correct spristor a into spidor a.
- A godd probably stands for godded.
- 5 Beed Oar Gar 694.
- 6 Roud Califfa.
- 7 Read con up.
- 8 Board Openira.is.
- 9 Bend ve schaliffer.
- 10 Read Ore sprawed overseting the male such as a
- 11 Read Grain .. mrs.
- 12 Read George
- 13 Read Oumanupan.

- 270 ம் பாதமுமத்தின்! பௌ போள்ளோரு கலவொல் ஒண்டாகில்த் தாமே மெண்டிக் கோள்கிது [n*]
- 271 அடிகண்மார்க்கும் மின்னமார்க்கும் மற்றும் ஆர்க்கும் பெசாண்டி வெறு! கொடக்க
- 272 ப்பெருர் [11*] கொடுப் போருகரிகில் அவர் வெளுட்டு இனங்க அவர [மு] மவர்க்கு பர்தி
- 273 குறைஞ்தெ அங்க காணம் பொன் தெண்டப்படுகிற [n*] கம்முடைய வெசமமுர் அமெ வெண்டி
- 274 க் கொள்கிதாகவும் சுற்கிச்சமைக்கும் * [**] இராணதெக் இரியெலி அக த்தெ-
- 275 முளுளி வாலவாரிபவுடையவரன் சிருவெண்ணுறிகையுள்⁶⁶ கழுசெக்க¹⁹ வி கு வி-

Sisteenth plate: Sound side,

- 276 எத்தில் திறைய செய்பும் அட்டிக்க இசியும் கொளுள்டுக்க!" வயக் சுறி-
- 277 ருக்காப்பும் பூப்டிக்க^ப ருச்சிறையுக தாழக்காறும் புறப்தெறுவாள்!!
- 278 பக்கக்க் கொடுப்பூச்சு கொடும்! பெரச்செக அதந்தெறுவாகோயும்! அக க்க
- 279 கொத்தி அன்னத்தின் காப்ப்படிகொல்க இருப்பளிகாவிலரம் இருப்ப ச்சுரி
- 280 அதாமமுடையூகியுள் இடத்தி அசன்னத்து சுரிம்வர் உணவச்சதொடில் இ டர்கு
- 281 மாறு கற்கேச் பெரனிராக்கும் [8*] வாகியம் வைப்பாளேச் செனிச்சு கொட்கும் மணிகா-
- I Correct we against the into we promise or ..
- 2 For Guir was Guje.
- 3 The e of Our s lacks like ve.
- 4 Perhaps and Quelle has to be corrected into ac Carelle.
- 5 Quierus has to be serrected jobs Quescrassed in Generalis.
- 6 Hend Corp.
- 7 Read Gurgeers Sir.
- 8 Paphapy Owners wands for Gunerous.
- A Correct a pullet an analysis into a pallet an activity
- 10 This word evidently stands for Bellia reingradure.
- II Read applies which would stood for engels at
- 12 Read Occariofice for which it stands as it is sugramed, the sylladde or resembles one and or has to be corrected into a as it is often the pass.
- 13 Read Miliars.
- 14 Boad upiQue gare err ting Os into Our.
- 15 Beat Georgeis.
- 16 Bead anifilmen.





- 282 பெய் ஒசோபணி [கா] அ [கா] அசெய்து மெற்றிவேடிம் அடைக்கா[ப்*] இருபத்தைஞகக் கொ.
- 283 டுத்த ஒரோப்சூர்க்கு கெல் பதின் பறைச்சை செல்னுக 1 கால்ப்பது ப றை வெளிமுள்மேச
- 284 க்க கொடுப்பிராகவும் சற்பேச்ச [11"] இம்மாரக்கம் பிரசுத்திபண்ணிர மைக்கு இதுபோசத்தி பண்ணி [11"]

No. 8.- Kanyakumari inscription of Kollam 376.

This inscription in Tamil is engraved on the west wall of the second prakara, at the proper right of entrance into the Kanyakomari temple at Cape Comorin. It states that the persons in charge of the central shrine of the Kanyabhagavati temple at Kumari (i. e. Cape Comorin) received money from Maniyan Gövindan, a merchant of Kurakkeni-Kollam and bound themselves to supply the ghee necessary for maintaining a sacred lamp in the sanctum of the goddess. A zine lamp with an image of a peacock was also given.

The record is dated in Kollam 376, Misslar 21 expired, Saturday and Makha. The English equivalent of the date is A. D. 1201. As such, the record falls in the reign of the Vanadu king Manikaotha-Ramavarman.

Kurakkani-Kollam, whence the donor hatled, is identical with Quilon. It appears to have been so named to distinguish it from Quilandy, also on the west coast and known by the names Kollam and Pandalayani-Kollam, a Both the cities were celebrated for their rich trade, in ancient times.

Text.

- [வாவி] பி [n*] சொற்றை உள்ளிக−யது பெடாவீற்று உல்க சென்ற சனியாண்ட மகுத்[இ]
- இ [நா]ன் ஆப்படை(டி] காட்டுப் புறத்தாவகாடான தென்னாரணவாகி கன்னு ட்டு முடிக்கண்ணியாபகவுமே[ா][ர்**கா**].
- 3 விலில் உணைகில் [ம] வகப்படைத்து அந்துக்கும்ற இருக்குக்கிலக்கு கே அத்துகிறாக குரக்கே வச்சென்ற வதி]-
- 4 [து] வியாபாரி மணிபன் கொலிரதன் பக்கல் பெர்ருள் வைப்க்கொண்டு குமரிக் கண்னியாபக உடுவர் "ஸ்ரீகோழிலி[ஸ் உ*] -
- 5 [ண்] கூழிகையோம் லியதம் முட்டாமன காச[ா]யாரழிக்கிட உழக்கு கெ[ப்*] செனுத்துவது [n*] கெப் வார்த்து எரிய இடதாரவி
- 6 . ம் பளில் விளக்கு எடை பளம் [II*] இவைப் தெவர் முதற்க ணக்குத் திருவரங்காவது நடையான் [[வ]-
- 7 [ழு]த்திருல் இவ்வெழுக்க இவ்வூர்திகட்டான் அப்பன் கர் த[1*]ஞான முப்பத்திருவத்தட்டான் வழுக்கு [8*]

¹ Read Gammara supplying a and correcting to into ar.

Translation.

Hail! Prosperity! On the day of Makha, and Saturday, the 21st (day) expired, of the month of Mesha of the Kollam year 376, we, of the central shrine of the Srikayit of Kanniyabhagavatiyar, at Kumari, received, in our hands, from Maniyan Gövindan, a merchant of Kurakkeni-Kollam, (certain amount of) money, for burning, as long as the Moon and the Sun endure, (one) sacred lamp, within the central shrine of the temple of Kanniyabhagavatiyar at Kumari in Purattayanadu alias Ton-Varanavaši-man-nadu (i. e. the fine southern Varanaši-nadu, a subdivision of the illustrious Pāndi-nadu, and (bound curselves) to supply, (measured) by the mesore called naraya-nali, one ulokku of ghee daily, without failure. For pouring ghee and burning the light a zinc lamp lamp with an image of a) peacock, weighing polam. Thus was this writing on the written (authority of) Tiruvarangamallarudanyan, the first accountant of the god. (This is) the signature of Appan Sunda[ra]n alian Muppattiruvattayan, the gold-smith of this village.

No. 9.— Trivandrum inscription of Ramankeralavarman dated in Kollam 384.

This inscription is engraved on the base of the sandapa in front of the central shrine of the Padmanabhasvanon temple at Trienndrum. I am obliged to edit it with the help of an old impression, taken some years ago, though that is defective in several respects as I did not succeed in gatting permission to take fresh impressions of this and others in that temple. A translation of this record by the late Mr. P. Sundaram Pillai of the Travancore Educational Service, with the lost portions ingeniously filled up, appeared in the Indian Antiquary Vol. XXIV, pp. 305f. But the text of the inscription is not given anywhere. Subsequently, the record was noticed by the late Mr. T. A. Gopinstha Rao in his Archeological Report for 1084 M. E. wherein the mutilated nature of the inscription was not recognised; and king's name, which is only partially preserved as 'Venatuadigal Srl. Vira-Raman', has been read as Ramannappallayaraiyan connecting it with the first part of the next line, which, we may remark, does not read with the previous line, a good portion having been lost at the right end of each Mr. Sundaram Pillar is well justified in thinking that this inscription is one belonging to the time of VIra-Ramankerslavarman of Venadu, for there is a record of that king dated five years later at Kadinangulam,

The inscription is in the Vatteluttu alphabet and the Tamil language. The only grantha letters used in it are Scarti Sri (line 1) sabka (line 2) Sri (line 3 and 12) and Brahma (line 5). Among the peculiarities of the language the following are worthy of notes.—

sēvattiņu tor šeyvadukku (l. 5), nichchal (ll. 6 and 9) tor nisuda or nitya, alumavarul (l. 6) tor alumavarul, agattu (l. 9) in the sense of 'before noon', pandīradi (l. 9) tor pannirand-adi, mālaketti (l. 10) tor mālai katti, šārtti (l. 10) tor šātti which is un altered form of Earn, helai (l. 10) tor tadavai. The phrase

'agattu pandiradi' is used to denote the time of day when the man's shadow measures 12 feet before the sun reaches the zenith.

Mr. P. Sundaram Pillai has read the word sumanjitan as sachanjitan and interpreted it as "chairman or secretary of the assembly". The interpretation is correct; but the word may be supposed to have come from 'sama' 'to form, make or create' and the text 'samanjilan' may refer to the convener of the assembly. On 'padamulam' or 'sripadamulam' see p. 53 of Vol. III.

The object of the inscription is apparently to register a gift of land to the temple at Tiruyanandapurum by a certain Pallavaraiyan who was probably an officer of the king. Mitramandapuram as quarter of Trivandrum and the residence of a religious priest occurs in several biscriptions. Stone and copper-plate inscriptions of Trivandrum and Mitranandapuram reveal the names of some of the presiding priests' viz. Brahmaprojfia-polarar-Tirovadi, Yadavendranubhuti-palarar-Tiruvadi, Ramajtapalarar Tiruvadi, Krishnajtapalarar Tiruvadi and Padaramapalarar-Tiruvadi.

- உடி மி [at] எத்தடத்தில் கின்றும் கின்ற மாண்டு கொல்லம்
- மால் இருவசனத்தபுக்கு வசையுது கடிக்குகியம் மித்திசானத்தபுக்கு
- ai ar Bill is may Books golf Series & D [15] " Desay Ling som Walle &
- க்கப்பட்டைகள்கள் இருவாகுக்கும் பேருமானுக்கு² இருவமிக்கி 40 F 65 4 5 . . .
- ந் காளும்பிலும் ஒரு ஆர்களாக அமிர்க் செய்தியூர் செயன்டும் வெள்
 - தறைமெல் நீழ்கள் கடை பாட்டமாளும்வரன் வாழி பெருமான் பறபுஎல்
 - சொங்கப்படிலவர்கள் தென்ன செல்வமன் அடிக் குறத்துரும் கிறையற (46) ANS OF

Sec Nos. 1 3, 1, 5, 6 and 15 in the Procuseure Arches begins Series. Vol. III. Part 1.

² The last figure tooks like 6.

^{3.} The engreen sums to have written the validation fig by mistake and emitted to crase the first letter and incised On over the second

^{4.} The wright of as has been wroughly inserted.

⁵ The a slen of la is very faint

a pe appears to have been written over ru which the engraver has wrongly inserted at first,

⁷ Real Oriones

Translation.

Hail ! Prosperity ! In the year when the Jupiter stood in Karkataka (corresponding to) Kollam 384 and on the occasion when the assembly of Tiruvanandapuram and the samafaits had been pleased to be gathered in the the ruler of Veorda, Seyyaman, Kalattar, Siraiyaram, Sul, along with the karai lands and gardens attached to homesite (all of which) belonged to Toogappullavaraiyan, so that the cultivators (pagama/umavara/) might measure out by the measure called Perumal-paral for daily current expenses . . . on the day littleam in (the month of) Pafiguni of each year , . . . with four nd/ of rice for sacred offerings to the god (Perumal) of Tarayanandaparam and for feeding one Brahmana as well as for condiments Along with daily current (expenses), groef shall be supplied, and before mon at the time (whou a man's shadow mensures twelve feet), one great med each shall make one sacred garland and supply. If (in supplying) this paddy, default is made once ; and if continuously allowed to default, the temple authorities shall by force take the shall be taken to the *ripadamalam, and there decided and given. Thus of haidaivalagam.

Kollam year 385

¹ The first letter is written below the line and looks like the sign for 'parity' or ja Perhaps the reading latended is Squares typic.

In the impression that is with me the fak has gut into the letter to leackeds :

No. 10.— Kadinangulam inscription of Ramankeralayarman dated in Koliam 390.

The subjoined inscription in the Vatteluttu characters and the Tamil language is engraved at the left of entrance into the Mahadeva temple at Kadinangulam, a port in the Trivandrum division of the Travancore State. It is dated in the Kollam year 390, Thursday the 18th solar day, expired, of the month of Mina, corresponding to the tenth vithi and the Pushva Nakshaira. The year is stated to be one in which the planet Jupiter occupied the sign Kumbha. The record belongs to the reign of the Vanada king Hamatkaralavarman of the Kilappërur house. In the name of this king, it will be noted that Karalavarman was his proper name and that Vira-Ramayarman) indicates his relationship as nephew of Vira-Ramayarman (i. c. Manikautha Ramayarman) whom he succeeded. I have elsewhere pointed out that this sovereign of Travancore was also called Devadaran-Kemlavarman and that he was born in the asteriam Sravana and known as Avani-Pillaiyar.

The inscription relates to the consecration of the temple at Kadinangulam by a son of Vira-Ramay-Umahyamanai: The actual words used are:—

Šri-Vien-Rāmay-Umaiyammaiy-aya Piljaiyar-Tiravadi piratittai panaichch-aruliya [d i].

This passage is not quite free from flaws and the meaning also is rather obscure. I think that "Umaiyammaiyan" is a mistake for 'Umaiyammaiyin', the length sign having been wrongly add it to on in-tend of the i symbol. correction, there are two or three different ways of interpreting the passage, Firstly, in the name 'Sel-Vira-Raman-Umaiyammai', Sel-Vira Raman might be taken to refer to king Ramivarman, the immediate presensor and uncle of the then ruler Raman Kerajavarman; Usual to to the proper name of the lady; and ammai to denote that she was the king's wife. Of the two words 'Pillayar' and 'Tiruvadi's which follow this compound name, the first might mean 'the son' and the second 'the god'. In this case, the temple (neutrals) must have been built by a son (pillaiyar) of the wife (ama-n)? of king Ramavarman. It might also be that Umaiyammai was the daughter or mese, probably the latter, of a private individual by name VIra-Raman and might be the wife of Raman-Keralavarman or Vira-Ramay rman. Another way is to regard Umaiyammai as the queen i. e. the sister of VIra-Raman (VIra-Ramavarman) and to take 'Pillaiyar-Tiravadi' to mean the yacardia and as the builder of the temple. Such a method of statement is not without its precedent cf. Adichelan Umaiyammai of Tirukkalaiyaparam in the grant of Srf callabhangodsi where Adichelan is a private individual and Umaiyammai was his daughter or mose. If Tiruvadi is to be taken with Pillaiyar, as it seems likely, I think there cannot be any doubt that Umaiyammai was not the wife of either Ramavarman or Raman-Keralavarman but was the queen1 i. c. the sister of Ramayarman (shortened into Raman), for it is only then

I August Report on Archivology (Travacoure) for 1919-20, p. 56

² Above Val. III p 3

³ Though the meaning of the wild assess is 'mother', it is invariably used in the Chera country to indicate the wife of a hing.

⁴ In countries like Malabar where succession is in the female line, 'queen' is a term applied to the sister of the king.

her son would be entitled to the appellation of Touvadi. Quite in keeping with the view last expressed there is the word Sri prefixed to the name of the lady, though the inscription does not use the epithet nambirații or tambirații which could naturally be expected in such instances. In this case, it will also be observed that the builder of the temple must have been the younger brother of king Ramon-Keralavarman. Regarding the date, it must be said that the year Kollam 390 was one in which Jupiter was in the Kumba-rasi as expressed in the inscription. Further verifications prove that the details of date work out correct for Thursday the 12th February 1215 when all the combinations occurred as furnished in the inscription.

Text.

- 1 உள்ளி நி [11*] மும்பல் கியாழத்தில்க் கொல்லம் உரஅல்க-நாமாண்டை க் கெரோமாண்டை மினதாவி[து] ல்க
- 2 சென்ற விபாரமான்ட பூரமும்! தெசமியும் மெடமும் ஆன்று இழப்பெ குர் ஸீஸ்ச இரசமன் சொன்கர்- ,
- 5 மம் இரு ஆ வெளுகி வாழ்ந்ததா ஆவர் இராமனுமையர்கள் இர் வேயிரிச் திருவு, கொறு டைப்-
- 4 www.mis.romilaria

Translation.

Hail! Prosperity! In the year opposite the Kollam year 389 when Jupiter was in Kumbha, on the 18th day expired, of the month of Mins which corresponded to a Thorsday, the Pushya-Nakshatra and the teath tithi, while the illustrious Vira-Rāman-Kēraļavarman was ruling the Vēņādu (country), the son (Pillaiyār-Tiruvadi) of the glorious (queen) Vira-Rāman-Umaiyammai was pleased to consecrate (the image of the god).

No. 11 .- Vellalur inscription of Ramankerala-Tiruvadi.

Vellalar in the Chirayinkil Taluk has a big temple which contains two principal shrines in it. Both face the east and are circular in shape. While the one on the northern side is dedicated to Siva, the other on the south enshrines an image of Vishnu. Both have in front a samaskara-mandapa, i. e. a raised portico with pillars. While the ceiling of the mandapa in front of the Siva temple is plain, the other contains fine wood carvings of the Dikpalas and Brahma, as at Kadinangulum and Kalakkuttam.

The subjoined inscription is engraved in the Vatteluttu alphabet on the north wall of the Siva shrine. It registers a gift to the temple made by the glorious king Ramankerala-Tiruvadi of Kilapperur, for offerings and garlands.

I Read Harges or Hegys.

² Read Amp.

³ Read artism pallet.

The Nath House

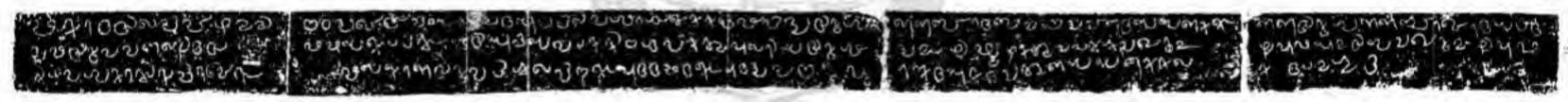
AND DO - KADINASSO I AN INSCRIPTION OF GAMES RECEI AS ARREST.

To two peak it,



YOUR TELLUTE INCOMPLET OF BARRY REPORT PROPERTY.

Teclione posto



& 1 San Samon Francis

SECTION AND ADDRESS.

Though the inscription is not dated in the Kollam era but only furnishes the position of Jupiter in Makara, it is fairly certain that it belongs to Kollam 389, for we know from the Kadinangulam epigroph of the king that Jupiter occupied the sign Kumbha in Kollam 390 and, as such, the present record must be just a year earlier.

As is very often the case, the inscription contains a number of dialectic peculiarities and is much allied to modern Malayalam. We would note in particular the use of the words 'axide' and 'loguita'. The latter is a finite verb and has for its subject a masculine noun in the third person. The usage is quite right according to modern Malayalam; but Tamil would require 'koduttan'.

Text.

- 1 மகாத்தில் வீபாழ்க் விறை அவர் ஞாவிற்றுச் செய்த அட்டில்ப் பெற்றெல்ல க்க[ச*]ணமாவி ஐ? இருவென்ன ஹர் * தலைப் பொதுவான் அல்லன்க் கொள்ள * இடிவென்ன ஹர் இரண்டெடத்*
- ் அம் இருப்பள்ளித்தாமமுற கெட்டி* சார்த்தி* அக்டே* வடக்கின் தெ வ[ர்*]க்கு புலரிப்பு* இதுமொது≀் காழி முழுக்குப் ≀ பச்செர்ச ப இருர்∗ காழியும் அ∗இபோது இரு காழியும்
- 3 இழப் பெருர் செரியிர இராமன்கொள்இருவரு செலகிரும்! கொடுத்த மு த[வ்*] கொடுத்து! " பணழர்!" கைத அருத்து முளல்லவரக்கல்!" க ண்டர் செரு.
- I This is registered as No. 114 of the Travancore Epigraphical reflection for 1096.
- I The proper spelling of this phrase is ming of the proper of was.
- 3 amo is so allered form of account.
- 4 Read straimagnia.
- 5 Bend greienand .
- 6 Real ac.u.
- 7 Read erail.
- 8 As in modern malayahan apalitic stands for aparalities in
- 9 aprofiCar means "at the dawn".
- 10 Beschor s is a corruption of Bestral s.
- 11 gogs stands for company
- 12 Read wear.
 - 13 Read our
 - 14 Grand so stands for the dative Granage.
- 15 This is a finite verb, the subject being Kandan Noti. As in modern malay\(\text{A}\) am, the inscription does not employ masses line terminations.
- 16 Read whrast.
- 17 Note the use of the term nation wie, as in modern malayalam

Translation.

This is the deed of appropera (i. e. gift with libation of water), made in the month of Tula of the year when Japiter was in Makara. Kandan Nedi of Kaida-agattu-Kulannarai in Panaiyur gave the fund assigned by the glorious Vira-Raman-Kerala-Tiruvadi of Kilapperur, so that the poducal of the assembly of Tiruvellalur might meet the expenses of making and supplying sacred garlands to the two shrines belonging to them at Tiruvellalur, and for the sacred morning offering to be made to the norshern shrine, with (one) addi and three adakku of green pulse and for two addi of evening offering.

No. 12.-Mamballi plate of Devadaran Keralavarman.

The subjound inscription is engraved on a set of copper-plates of which four leaves alone are now available. Of these, two are marked with the numerals 4 and 6 while the two others remain uncumbered. But from the fact that the last word of one of the unnumbered plates lits in with the first word of the other and that the last word of this other lits in with the beginning of the plate marked 4, it may be said that at the commencement there is only a single plate missing. Between the plates marked 4 and 6 there is a plate wanting. And since the last word of 4 cannot be read with the first word of 6, there is no room for considering that any mistake in the numbering of the plate was committed, although the writer has failed to mark the number of the plates on 2 and 5. And since the inscription does not end on the second side of the 6th plate, it should have been continued on one or more plates.

In very recent times some one has incised the word Mamballi in Malayalam characters on the left margin of the first side of the second plate, on the second side of the third plate, and on the first side of the fourth plate.

The plates belong to the bhandarattil of the Mamballi matha and were obtained by Mr. S. Govinda Pillai, a vakil of the High court of Trivandrom. They were lent to the late Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Hao, and these facts are noticed by him in editing the odd plate of Srivallavan-godai. It will be very desirable to secure the missing plates of the sett my efforts in this direction proved useless but I am convinced from information obtained that the plates are not really lost.

Some of the orthographical peculiarities of the inscription have to be noticed. From the general formation of the Vatteluttu and Grantha letters as well as the numerical symbols employed in the record, it has to be assigned to the end of the 4th and beginning of the 5th century of the Kollam era. To a great extent, the characters resemble those of the allied inscriptions of the Venadu King Ramavarman found at Tiruvayambadi, Mitranandapuram and Vellani and of the Kadinangulam epigraph of the Kollam year 390. All of them are now available for comparison as they have been reproduced in the Tranancore Archaelogical Series, Vol. 111. Part 1. It has also to be said that the Manalikkarai inscription of Ravi keralayarman cannot be much later in point of time than the subjoined one.

¹ Epigraphia Imbes, Vol. IX. p. 234.

Clear distinction is maintained all through the inscription between ya and va, and ka and cha. The symbol for merpadi is quite similar to that found in the Manalikkarai and Ayambadi inscriptions. Though na is closed at the bottom, it is left open when combined with n. The difference between na and o is very slight. Some rare letters are figured in the inscription and their formation is specially worthy of note. In this connection, we would particularly draw attention to the forms of no (lines 1, 55, 67, and 75), no (l. 46), ni (l. 41) ne (l. 27) and lai (ll. 4 and 69). In most records, long dū is not distinguished from its short; but in this epigraph they are differentiated (see köttaril in line 27). Though this epigraph uses both pu and pū, yet their use is promiscuous. In lines 6, 10, 13, and 45 pumi is used instead of pūmi us in lines 21, 33, 35, 36.

Rules of sandhi are not observed. The writer of the inscription does not appear to have been bound down by any rules, as regards spelling, sandhi or grammar. Though correct spelling is not generally cared for in inscriptional language, except in very rare cases, there used to be some system even in mis-spelling which differed with different writers. Even this conventionalism of some of the epigraph writers is conspicuous by its absence. In the words design and application, (II.9&32f) we find the use of strictly grammatical form. Among variations in the spelling of words, the following may be noted:—

kalpicheka (l. 39) occurs as karppicheka (ll. 41, 49); adigu (ll. 6, 10) bocomes adiggir (ll. 12, 22 and 44); adigo(la (ll. 51, 55) changes into adigolla; amainja (l. 5) varies as amainna (ll. 20, 69, 70); köyilkagunikal bocomes köyilkanmigal (4) köyilkkarmmigal (70), köyilkarmigal (l. 16), köyilkkarmmigal (ll. 20, 25) kövilkaymmigal (l. 6), and köyilkkaymmigal (ll. 55 and 74).

In combining invarious with karnippuracyidamum, the former word has been made to assume the forms karniput (l. 12), larnipya (l. 8), tarnimus (l. 11), and karnipum (ll. 1, 52, 77). Unnecessary and improper doubling of combinates are numerous a, q. puracyidamum (ll. 52, 70), kulamuman (l. 60), nattiluanual(13), embadipali (48), kal-leayilt-Tachchārt-kilakkippumi (50), kandalaril ch-Chegu kuliman (57), kattiqualippāmi (53). Similarly omission of consonants when necessary is also not rare: e. q. puracyidat iymēta and āndavaracyu (55) Note also the use of forms like signigipāki likkum (61) kapnigalkkolja (4). Preference for nasal forms is observable in the following instances:—

Pannugi (46), Perunawii (45), tannal (43), Šenneļumir mannalattoļu (27), Govinnamannalatta (37), Ieumnalum (40), Tennigkalil (41), kaņļannal (58), amainna (75). For ieukalum rittuppāļu the inscription uses the form irukalattiņu vittuppāļu (36). Note also the local usage of words like eļam (14) for iļam, oļļa (l. 1) for uļļa, naļa (l. 15) for naļai, nichchal (15) for nisadam, pelikkal (32) for balikkal, tale (58) for talai, ilakliehchu (46) for rakshichchu and forms like am (21) and pēm (61) for āgum and pēņum.

In lines 21, 26, and 72 the phrase selavigamagu occurs. This may be split up into selavin + ām (abbreviated form of āyam) + āru - "selavigkāgum-paḍi" and taken to mean 'so as to be used for the expenses'. Kalampāḍu which occurs in line 17 is used in the Mitrānandapuram copper-plate inscriptions in respect of lands and means that they have the sowing capacity of one kalam of seed: but in our inscription it figures as the name of a field which it may be supposed to have acquired by the fact of its having had that capacity originally. The meaning of melopadi (l. 62) has been determined already, to be the owner's share of the produce of a land: pādi here need not necessarily mean 'a half' but 'a portion' and it may be derived from pagadi. Pādippāṭṭālam in line 63 is another form of the same word. Kalangapāda (64) neans 'castomary dues or incomes' and these dues are distinct from the owner's share of produce which are generally termed mēlppādi, mēloģi or mēledram. The former is for the protection to be afforded, and facilities given, to lands for cultivation.

Combined with \$\tilde{v}\$ and \$pati\$, the word padardeam occurs in the Kottayam plates of Sthanu Ravi and may be taken to denote the rent due to the king or other chieftains of country in which the lands lay. When the lands were not directly held by the ruler but had been assigned to others with some object—say for services to be rendered—this had to go perhaps to the assigned and came to be termed merely padardeam (omitting the prefixes \$15 and \$pati\$).

The inscription registers gifts made in favour of the temple of Bhatara at Virakeralapuram, by the servants attached to the palace of the king. The king's full name is given as Kilapperur-Sri-Vira-Devadaras Keralavarma Avani-ana-Pillaiyar-Tiruvadi. The gifts were made to meet the daily expenses of the temple. In the full name of the king kilapports denotes the family or house to which the king belonged. It may be said that most of the kings of Venadu of the 4th century of the Kollam era and later, styled themselves as being of this family. In still later times Jayasimbanadu came to be associated with their names. At any rate it is worth noting that KIlapperur came to be connected with the Venadu kings at the time of Manikantha-Ramavarman and Dovaderan Keralavarman. Kerajavarman or Vira-Devadaran-Kerajavarman was the proper name of the king. The epithet Avani might either indicate the month Simba or the constellation Sravana in which he was born. As it is usual to call kings by the Nakshatra in which they were born it may be more correct to view that Avani denotes the natal star of the king rather than the month in which he was born. This custom of calling kings by the birthday star is an ancient one and finds place in the ancient Tamil work Meakachintimani. Pillaivar might either show that at the time of the inscription he had not assumed regal powers; or that he was so called with reference to the god. It is very likely that he was the reigning king at the time of the inscription, and that pillayar is used with reference to the god. In this connection I would draw attention to a few similar references occurring in later Pandva inscriptions:—

¹ Verse 257 of Kunakamtlaiyte-Ilumbugum.

The gifts consisted mostly of incomes from the Jivitas of these servants.

Incidentally it is stated that certain incomes were made over to the temple on the same terms as they were obtained by the servents of KIlappërur Šrf-Mani kantha-Rāmavarma-Touvadi. This reference is of the utmost importance as it shows that Dēvadaran Kēralavarman was the immediate successor of Vira-Manikanta-Rāmavarman. I have, on a previous occasion in dealing with the Tiruvāvambādi bilingual inscription, said that that record might be assigned to A. D. 1195, December, that the then king of Vēnādu was Mārttāndavarman, the immediate predecessor of Rāmavarman and that the latter should have ascended the throne between December 1195 and January 1196.

Below are given the names of places and persons that figure in the inscription. Some of them appear in the Kollar-madam plates of VIra-Udaiya-Marttandavarman and have been identified (above No. 7).

Names of places.	Names of persons,
V Leakerajapurum K Llapperur Meyurkkal	Kandan Narayanan
Mugilaveli or Magilaveli	September Standard
Sirragangarai	1
Kudakkalelvay Kudakkalpegai	The second second
Seroneduman	
Kalikkavu	
Ayyattarai	
Tourakkal Sigankil	-
Do-kattai	
Saman	
Köttar Kammiyar	
Sengalun Irmangalam	
Maranallar	Kehryan Damödiran
Iruriman Paramberiyasenam	Kenyan Damonian
Köttipmel	
Kurilkottelväy	
Vembanarai Govindamangalam	Kandan Narayanan
Manjaikkalaperai	
Irumarattelváyil	Kandan kovan
Irunnalur	Uran Kandan Devan

Names of places.	Names of persons
IJavalanādu Ānādu Mēlperungā vu Neduvijai Tachchūr-kī ļakkimmarī Marudagachehāri Perumbulam	Maniyan Maniyan Suvaran Narayanan Kasayan Kesayan Narayanan Kesayan Kesayan
Nagalelvay Idavayil Segukuliumu Udikkal Kulumalehelmi Nediya - Aytugui Idaikkudu vělakkullugul Audilködu Idai-Audilköde	(8.18.0×0/g)

Text.

Second plates oret side.

- 1 வி. அடு திருந்து இதிறுக்க காடும் கரைபுட்டி கரைப்-
- 2 your way & a way 2 is a tracky & Cartilari &.
- Il scardings winterests [11] De successive of wedpor-
- 1 se gumburg Gabrurt Rymeremmige Perain tab-
- 3. Beire Carmin Cumfane Balance "may 2will
- 6 Quel Gar Sa said Bear's Ge, contie udy Sand fact.
- T தொடிறுக்கார் நிக்கு வீத்தமாமே அதிருமாகம்! காடு-
- I This logic balk District
- I Cannel the letter ir.
- 3 Boul a Managara.
- 4 This name occurs in an good about
 - 5. Dilete ib.
 - 6 Beal ogel.
 - 7 Rend Like.



C. F. Schollen on Jones



P. Bedradtungt Higt.

Sale Not divisible

- 8 & amerint amerinande ya Cia 2 Rompasame &.
- 9 விதத்தில் குடக்கவேள்ள குடக்கள்ப் பொறவானேற

Second plate, second side.

- 10 புமி வன்றனும் மேடு விர்தபாடு மதிருபடும் காடும்.
- 11 களையும் கணைப்புகளைப் மும்? மிக்க கொடுகியண் கிடு வீத்து-
- 12 பாடும் அதின அபடும் வாடும் காகபும் காகப்பு ராவிடமும் உ
- 13 ட டெ சுச்சாலில் அப்பன நபாகின்ற புமியேல்" சொன்ற
- 14 + Och and an an an and an aranget an arbaimurs.
- 15 mullersein Sini "masses Camanur mali.
- 16 C Gardagere Gard's ainidas [nº] Sha Jarei naad Emil
- 17 & mainen Bury And in J. Gemure Cera Arie-
- 18 Bu app gul [is] at the service assistant the year the

Third plate: girst sid.

- 19 appli Bill Terraire id di Congre Cormof [iia]
- 20 Думи батыран, Расовой, верейны Бубортирам искаран бара
- 21 Traditioner of [11] The angular is all me undaing yilling after
- 22 de mille groupe an en 2 de morte Commengarion
- 23 or The amount and the real of a section of the
- 24 November Some Paris Dr. Book to water Gat-
- 95 விறுக் கர்ப்பட்டிக் கொள்ள பாராக வழுத் கிட்டுகோடுத்தார் கி**[ம]** கோ
- 26 myran willersity incidence [11"] Dy Sweethawa
- 27. Vara Tha midliges Tradegat word, 27, 200 Varming
- 28 ச செல் ஆடு கூறு [#*] இது வரதான்று கொளுகியன் வொண்ணாயில் சத்தி

Third plate: sound sides

- 2) மன் சென்ற நாமொதிரன் நடைக்கொன்ன காசெல்றையும் பெறையும் அடி இரண்டு-
- I Delote is and inversed at the and
- 2 Read Boin.
- S Read Life.
- 4 Read own ruch.
- 5 Read yearsh Cyus.
- 6 Read Mill.
- 7 Head Stardanges. The cylinde in is contract to be organish.
- 8 Bead zee-
- 9 Read Ge Campfingen aCars.

- 30 மாய் கிலம் சச வழி வித்தபாமே பாம் பெறியிசமம் இருவைவும்முக கூக
- 31 காடும் கண்டில் கரைப்புகைப்பருக் கட வழுதி விட்டு செட்டுத்தா! கே சங்க
- 39 நாமெர்திரன் விசக்சாவருந்து பட்டர்சர்க்கு பேலிக்கங்கின்மேன் இ சட்-
- 33. டிக் சொடுத்தான் [1+] பிடி கொட்டின்மேல்ப் பூமி சம்அடு விச்சு வர ட்டின் மேறு:
- 34 க் கொள்ளும் காம் அம்இ ஊடு முக கடம் குறைக் கட கிட்டுகொடு த்தார் [u*]
- 35 கொடி மாதால் அமில் அரில்கோட்டிய வாவில் வெட்பணவறவாகின்ற ஆயி இரை-
- 36 கவந்தின² கித்தபாட்டின்மேற[்] செர்வருக் கொள்றும் பூயியும் கட வட்டு
- 37 கொடுத்தார் [W] தெ கொள்ளமற்றை இரு கண்ட சரசாபணன் தனர் கொள்ள மே
- 38 ஆர்க்கலில் மன்றைக்கையாற கிறும் மும்பறை விற அபாட்டின் மே-

MARKET BERTH

39 அம் சுப்படுக்க வெட்கது உறகு [9] அடி மெயூர்க் கண்ட கராபணன் கண-

Fourth plates first ride.

- 40 darma Course passedio Consoni or Oxidi-
- 11 விக்கில்த் தன் உற பா இர்பாட்டிர் மேறும் சக்ப்பேச்ச செல்
- 42 ஆண்ணென்றம் நிறிக்க [16] தொட்டத்து கடைப்கொண்டும் ஊரம் சன்ட
 - 43 AT ANGE Gran Tinks about Derein wright wit-
 - 41 அழும் ஆரின் மூயில் சாரில் சரையம் ஆரிய் ஒர் மெய்பியுக
 - 45 குள்ள விலாவின் நடிம் ஐட்காமும் அறின் நைபடும் காடும் காடு-
 - 46 யும் இயற்றேக சொடுத்து அண்டுமாடும்] பற்றுளி உற்றிரத்தில் தெரு
- 47 அம் கொள்ளுக் செக் பதினுறிப் பரையால் நேர் பர [17] கெடி எருள்கள்.

I Stem Der Oderer.

I govern real bare here satisfies. To explicit the is minoresary.

^{3.} Beat Grans

⁴ Thui Cardiaguetaris p.

⁵ Cancel the smal &.



4 è

Perind plate and and

库

R. V. Salvadagente Line

- 46 ன்றி நாமேசத்தன் தனக்கொள்ள திருத்து சணம்புகினும் வித்துப் பாட்கள
- 49 மெலும் செரிய்மேப் புசையே அறின் மேலும் சற்பிலிக்க இலல் வடு

Fourth plate: would side.

- 50 × 6 நடக்கவேல்லாவத் நக்குரக்கிறக்கின் முறி மருதாத்
- 5) செரி மணியம் மணியன் நகைகொள்ள சஇ விச்துப்பாடும் பூறின் கொள்
- 52 ' சாக் கரையும்' கரைப்புக்கிடம்மும்' கட கூடு (குர் [1])
- Mi சார்த்தி பிட்டுகோத்தான் [6"] பெருப்புவத்து கார்பணம் இரைவன்
- 31 கோள்ள வகாகெட்டைவில் டேடாவ்க உறுக்கண்டம், அடமை இ:
- 35 ருமுறை வித்தப்பாடும் அதன் நென்ன சடன் காமப்புள்ளம்-
- 56 டற்றின்பெறு[ப்*] அண்டெயரவு[ஸ்*] கொன்றதர் கொல் விறுற சச
- 57 Aus To my Bur will BE & BESTEWILLIAM A-
- 18 Dus Caras same su demiso ac face G. & deposit
- 59 www Da wa Garmon Inc all or (0") wagan Talle small

Fifth plate is marking. Sorth plate: first side.

- 100 Tribula po sollo sorre moragio paragrato de describerdades.
- 61 But to [10] I Small & Digital converge met to Oliva
- 62 President Poplar and Beresmys agree in the safety Sig.
- (6) பள்ளிக்காகம் விருத்திகிலப் பாடுப் மாட்டங்கள் தாவ்போன்...
- 61 sys Jarit cours upor ray " miscripic in al di-
- 65 இ கொடுகள் கோவிக்கண்டுகள் (#*) பசிலிக்கொள்புகள் பல்றும் வசி
- 66 LT GUMELINA & GARNER TO TRANSPORT GARLING CLASS E.
- 167 வட்டுத்தி வித்தபாடும் அதின்று படும் விடும் எனவும் கடைப்.
- 68 yours with resting at Terraper [10] Bywolum-
- (i) புக்கிர கேல்வன் அவனியாக பில்கிருர் நிருவடிக்கையும்.
- 1 Cancel the first for
- 2 Time of the seconds
- S Kend --
- 4 Convel de
- a Baul erie.
- a that me we.
 - 7 Carrel to and read the See . . .
- S Cancel h.
 - y Theil mewantain.
- 10 Cauck 2
- 11 How w 0 2 2 00-

Sieth plate: sevent side.

- 10 um Garungagalan neallarn generall ain.
- 71 க்கதை சஇயிக்கபாட்டின் செக்கோர் நாகேக்குமேய
- 72 கிரிகோய்பருக்க பட்டர்ரார் (கீ) திருக்கிக்கும் படங்கிகி
- 73 La Carlleri aguitori gent gent genare farerein.
- 74 மதிதுவுக்கவும்கு செயிக்க்களாய்கள் பெரம் கத்து
- 13. கொல்க செல்விறுள்ள முன்றக்கிறோட்ட சென்றதில் இவ
- The manufaction of the party Contracts to
- if mount includes an earlies and earliest
- 78 Mingrat on Marate Inches was in motor on Parket
- TO CONTACT [III] SING CARLOL BATCOM IN

Translation.

with the forces and availe latels as well as compounds admining house star in clouds in them, were written (in a death and cover with library of water cretto number of the Blandra at Viroleonpopulars.

The servants appointed (to constant business) in the pulses of the king of the glavious Vira-Department Arms affine Pillaleur Truncali of the Kinggor of (house) cave along with Mukilweek no baked in the Jirim of Moraling of about businged to them, there are of garden and each the service of process of seed in Nedisapatani-Makilment regarder with the service of process of 12 minutes of houses attached to the ned usines now place of house and explicit service to process of houses attached to the ned usines now place of house and orable laterate belonging to the Jirim of Signature great tenther with forest and orable laterand compounds of houses attached to signal Signatural many twich the second page (iv) of 10 parces of seed together with livest at 1 grade lateral mode and compounds of houses attached to it; including 25 parce of public to be derived from (the violated bands and orable and orable lateral at the house attached to it; including 25 parce of public to be derived from (the violated places were assigned by the services of the public for a nigrature storage for the day of the services of the public for a nigrature storage of the current expenses of (the temple of) Blurrary at Viraker department.

The basi called Kalangeada (with the sowing capacity on 12 parent of seed in Toppakkal and two gardens,—together with forest and scale lands and compounds of houses attacked to . . . — were written (in a short) and given by the servants of the palme of the glorious VIra-Devadorar (veralararmae Tiravadi to (the temple of) the Bhajara at VIraberalapuram for conducting its expenses.

The land called Signyinklikattai together with the took atmehed to it, (with the sowing capacity) of 16 pages of seed together with forest and anothe lands

^{1.} Statiemenni-

² Concel as.

⁹ Real Corninamidani,

E

30

Survey Year Ball

and compounds of houses attached to them and lying on both banks, along with Suman were written (in a deed) and given to (the temple of) the Bhatara of Vīra-kēraļajuram for consturing its expenses, on the same terms as they were obtained by the palace servants of Vīra-Manikantha-hāmavarman-Tiruvadi of Kīlapperur (house).

The (quantity of) paddy to be reserved from (the yield of) Kummiyur in Köttur which belonged to Mevurkkalil together with that for Sengalum rmangalam amounted to 3 pagai and 7 million.

The lands called Karaiyarai and Perai (measuring) two toli, (with the sowing capacity) of 400 nd/i of seed, belonging to Katavan Damodaran of Iruriman in Irurimancivary of Marandar, along with Paramberiyatement together with forest and arable lands and compounds of houses attached to them on both banks, were written (in a deed) and given, with libration of water poured on the bali stone by (the said) Katavan Damodaran, to (the temple of) the Bhatara of Virakaralapuram.

(A quantity of) 80 pagai and 5 mili of paidy to be derivable from (the yield of) the land called Kotommil (with the sowing especity) of 18 pagai of seed, together, with the tank in it, were also given.

The (quantity of) paddy, to be realised from the land called Vembugagai in Kurilkottelvay in Maganallite (with the sowing capacity) of two kalam of seed, were given along with the land.

The (quantity of) paddy, ordered from the yield of the land called Manjaikkalaparai in Mevurkkal. (with the sowing rapacity) of three parai of seed, and belonging to Kandan Narayanan of Govindamangalam, is I parai and 5 nali.

The (quantity of) paddy ordered to be given annually from (the yield of) Irinnalor in Irinnarattelvay by Kandan Narayanan of Mevurkkal and from the owner's share (padippada) belonging to him in Terminkal is 5 pagai.

The (quantity of) paddy to be realised after affording protection annually, on the day of the constellation Uttram in the month of Panguni, from the land called Nangudi in Havajanadu, (with the sowing capacity) of five kalam, together with the forest and scable lands included in it, as well as the land called Melperungavu in Anadu. (with the sowing capacity) of five kalam of seed, together with forest and arable lands included in it, which belong to Kandan Kovan of the above raftum and Kandan Devan of Ur, is 5 pagai as measured by the pagai holding ten nafi.

The (quantity of) paddy ordered by Kesavan Damodaran of Iruriman from the lands, reclaimed and owned by him, (with sowing capacity) of eighty nafi of seed, and from the compound of the house known as Neduvilai, is 2 parai and 5 nafi.

In addition, Marudagachcheri Maniyan Maniyan of Tachchur-Kilakkinmuri in Kudakkalelyay gave the lands belonging to him, (with the sowing capacity) of 4 parai of seed, together with forest and arable lands and compounds of houses included in them, yielding in all 18 parai of paddy. The assignment was made along with the paddy.

The (quantity of) paddy to be obtained annually from (the yield of) the several kinds of lands such as ura, kandam and tudawai, comprised in Idaivayil of Nagalelvay belonging to Narayanan Krisavan of Perumbalam, (with the sowing capacity) of two pagai of seed, together with forest and garden lands attached to it, is 18 pagai.

The (quantity of) paddy to be obtained from (the yield of) Udikkal-vattam and the two fields near the first garden, situated in Serukolim m-vattam in Kun-

dalur, (with the sowing capacity) of 5 parai of seed, is a parai.

Suvarati of Marquagachcheri . .

The palace servants gave to (the temple of) the Bhatara of Virakërajaparam all kinds of lands, together with the lorest and arable lands as well as the tank, without excluding the unnilam, but it clusive of the milpādi assigned for Signiyinktl and Kajamajehchai, together with the customary does and padavāram (i. e. rent) and others, which they used to obtain from the paljichchandam and writti lands.

Ke avan Narayanan of Perum'alam, the edriyan of the assembly of Virakeralapuram, gave to (the temple of) the Bhatara, the hand celled Nediya-Attigai. (with the sawing capacity) of 15 pagai of seed, together with the forest and arable

lands and compounds of houses attached to it.

The servants of the palace of the glorious Vira Devadaran Kerajavarman Avani alias Pillayar-Turuvadi of the Afiapptour (house) wrote and gave the 18 parai of paddy to be obtained from (the yield of the land called) Idaikk duvelakkallarar belonging to them, (with the sowing capacity) of 4 parai of seed, to meet the expenses of (the temple of Bhatara of Virakerajapuram).

Keisvan Keisvan of Perumbala (entered in a) written (deed) and gave to (the temple of) the Bhatara of Virokerslaporam, the land belonging to him in Idai-Andilakedu of Andilköttukkönum, (with the sowing capacity) of 4 pagai of seed, together with the forest and arable lands and compounds of houses in Paramberiyasemum of Kijakkinkarni.

The pelace servants - of Vfrakera apparam

No. 13. — Tirunayinarkurichehi Inscription of the Kollam year 395.

This instription, in the Tumil characters and the Tamil language, is engraved on the south base of the central shrine in the Karaikandisvara temple at Tirunavinarkanichehi. It is dated in the month of Kumbham of the Kollam year 395 (= A. D. 1217) and registers a gift of money viz. 3 tolagai and 35 acheku by Adichehay Ködai of Ayirappulai, to the temple of Karaikkandisvaramudaiya-

[!] The king's name is repeated twice, but we and after the verb. In the first instance Kuralavarman does not occur and in the support other details are not given.

Mahāde a at Kadigaipattiņum in Kuru-nādu which was a subdivision of Tennādu, for the expenses to be met in the central shrine, for conducting the ashtami festival and for maintaining lamps.

Of the terms that occur in this inscription, two may be specially noted viz. agana jugai and padippadu. The first is made of agam=in and na jugai=temple, and means 'the central shrine or the sanctom'. Padippadu generally denotes the owner's share of the yield, but here it stands for this land.

The record falls in the reign of the Venacu king VIra-Ravikeralavarman and has, therefore, to be attributed to him. Of his reign, an inscription from Kandiyar dated in Kollam 393 is published in this Series.

Test.

- 1 ஆஷி மி [n*] கொண்டும்*] காகல்டு மாண்டு கும்பஞாயில் தென்னுட் டி குறைச்சி சட்டையார் அடையார் கறைக்கண்டியூர் மு டைய சமாதெவற்கு அரசு முனை செ.
- 2 வடி சுற்பிச்ச அரிசி இரு ஈறி உரியும் நகுமைப்படுக்கு சுற்பிச்ச அரிசி பதி குறியுக் தகுர்[*] தாங்கத் கொண்ற து செல அம்ச அம் சுற்பிச்சு மேல்டுத்த ன் அவீசபுளார்
- 3 மு. ஆகிச்சன் கொறை [11"] இதின் து கோடுத்த முதல் முன்ற சலாகை யும் அச்ச மூ புத்ததையும் இறிக் வாக்கை மாணிக்கசோடியார் கொளுதில் புகாகடத்தன் பெரிசு-
- 4 முறியில் பெற்கூற்றில் கொடுத்த அச்ச பசின் வழும் காசாவணல் பெறாயி சத்தன் சொருற்பு புமாவிடத்தில் செய்யுடியில் செற்கற்றில் கொ கெத அச்ச பதின் வு
- 5 வட்டும்* கூட அச்சு முப்படிகள்ளம் செதுந்திகொடுத்தான் அதிச்சன் சொதை [n*] அசிலி இருநாழி கூசியும் திருவமுர் அசெய்தாற் சொ அந்தயஞ்சனை சொட்டின்ற உளச்சன் (ன்)
- டு கொண்டுவரவது [11*] இல்வச்சின் பெரவிசொண்டு இச்சொவு சக்றாரி அதியத் செல்றுவர அசத்செய கொடுத்தான் கொளுக [1*] மெற்ப முமான் இருகாதாவணத்தன் இல் இருவலே.
- 7 புள்கேட்டி கொடுக்குமாது கற்பீச்ச அரிசி இருராழ் இதின்று கொடுத்த முதல் முன்று சனாமக்மும் அசே உரிகம் முருக்றுவதாகுள குறுகாட நெக்கொளுர் பக்கல செய்குறிப்புவையீடத்தில் பெல் மு தியில்
- 8 மெற்கத்திற் பாதிப்பாட்டில் ஒற்றிமா அச்ச இருபத்து மூன்ற இநிற பொலிகொண்கி அரிசி இதாரழிபும் அவர்து செய்தாற் சொது இது ஈதாவைமுள் செய்து தருமானேடியிடையுக் கொகுச்சின்றவர் [க்*]கு சற்செச் கொடுத்தான் [11*]

¹ Vol. I p. 289f.1

^{2 1/2} has from entered and presented into so.

^{3.} The letter & has been sugrated and erasult.

⁴ Cancel the letter er.

Translation.

Hail! Prosperity! In the month of Kumbham of the Kollam year 395, Adichchan Ködai of Ayirappulai made provisions so that two nā, i and (one) uri of rice, ordered to be expended in the central shrine (aganā, i-ai) of the temple of Udaiyar-Kapaikkan, fivaramudaya Mahadeea at Kadigaipattinam in Kuru-naçu, (a subdivison) of Tennadu and ten māli of rice, ordered to be incurred for the sacred ashlami festival, as well as one sacred lamp, may be maintained.

For this (purpose) was assigned a capital of three Jalagai and thirty-five acheha. Out of this (capital), Manikka-Setti of the Valadgai class gave seven een achchu (being the dues) on the western division of Melai-muri of (the garden called) Senguli-puraividam, and Narayanan Pirayiraman gave eighteen achthu (being the dues) on the eastern division of Mckamuri of (the gard in called) Senguli-puraryidam, making in all thirty-five achebic which Adiebchan Kedai assigned (to the temple). When sacred offerings are made with two nd; and (one) mi of rice, the drummers (ugas he hay) who best (drums) on the occasion of the sacred both (tirumanjanam) (of the god) shall take the cooked-rice. Adichchan Kodai assigned (the amount), stipulating that with the interest accraing from these achchu, these (i.e. the said) expenses shall be met as long as the moon and sun (last). The said person (i. r. Adichchan Kadai) also directed (to be given) two nall of rice for (laying out a) sacred flower garden and for stringing and supplying sacred garlands. For this (purpose) was assigned the capital of three calagai and 23 achehu.

(These) twenty-three acheba (were obtained) from Murugan Udaiyan alias Kunmattukkon (as being the dues) on Orgina in the padopadu on the western division of Melaimuri in (the garden called) Senguti-punaiyidam. He assigned (the said money) stipulating that when offerings of two said of rice are made, the cooked rice shall be given to the persons who by out the sacred flower garden and string and supply the sacred garlands.

No. 14.— Tirunayinarkurichchi inscription of the Kollam year 403.

This inscription is engraved on the west base of the central shrine in the Karaikkanclisvara temple at Tirunay inarkanishahi one of the hamlets of Kadigai-pattinam in the Eraniel Taluk of the Padmanai happroun division. It is in the Tamil characters and the Tamil language. The date of the record i. e. Kollam 403 falls in the reign of the Veracu king Vira-Ravikerajayarman whose records extend up to Kollam 412.

It registers a gift of money by a certain Adich han Ködai alias Sivañana-devan of Ayirappulai, for conducting sei-bali in the temple of Kajaikkar, Ilvara-

The earliest year for this king is R. Bam 593 (Transmeter Archaeological Series, Vol. 1, p. 290, and the latest date is formished in No. 46 of 1905.

ttu-Mahādēva at Kadigaipaṭṭṭṇam, a village in Kuru-nādu, which was a subdivision of Rājarāja-Tennādu. At the instance of the assembly of the village, the inscription was engraved on stone by Sūryan Poṛkodi alias Iravivarma-āchāryan, the master carpenter of the temple.

The proper names that occur in the inscription, besides those that have been mentioned already, are Miyamippamanbu, Nedungan, Vikkiraman Arangan

and Adichchan-Kodai-Purushottaman-Udaiyan.

Text.

1 வதவி அரி [11*] கொல்லம் சாக மாண்டை மகரஞாலிற்ற [மி]டு சென்ற [வியாமும்] நணம் இர்கானால் இராஜராஜத்தென்னுட்டுக் குறுநா ட்டு கடிவைபட்டினத்து உடையார் கலைகண்டுட ஜோத்து சைவாடிய நக்கு

அச்சு மி. மக்கும் இயக்கும் வெளியின் வெளியில் முன்ற சலானவும் அச்சு மிகும் மேற்படி வேற்றின் மென்றி கொண்ட விக்கோமன் அ

TRUBBLE BE CONTROL

3 ட அச்ச உலர் ந[ட்ட]ரன்பரம்பில் ஒத்தியாவிரும் அச்ச டு-ம மெடு கைன் அசேசன் சொலையு நிரைத்தவன் உடையூ ஒல் ஒத்திரை ண்ட ஒத்தியாவிரும் அச்சனர்க் கட அச்ச கலி-வ இல்லசு மு ப்படுகள்ளதுக் சொன்டு

4 உடையார் கறைகண்டெக்காமுடைய ராபனர் கொலிலிர் கிரிபெலிச் செல வந்கு சாசென் கூற்கு சென்னும் அரிசி அமைசமிக்கும் செல் குற வரி வழுசாழியு[ம்*] கிற்கரிமாத மா சூரரிஞ்றித் செல்வதாக சம்பிர் சான் அசோயுமை அதிசான் கொறையான

ப் கியச்ஞானதெல[ன்] [யி] இப்படி கடி கபட்டினத்து வைப்பவிக்க இல் கல்வேட்டு வழுதியேன் இக்கொள்கிக தச்சர்சாகியன் ரூரியன்

Gurjagary urm Gradwich gertum myan [11"]

Translation.

Hail! Prosperity! On the day of Stavana (Onam) (corresponding to) Thursday, the 15th, expired, of the month of Makara in the Kollam year 403, Adichehan Kodai alias Sivanamadevan of Ayirappulai ordered, for \$ri-bali in (the temple of) Udaiyar-Kapaikkandeisvarattu-Mahadeva at Kadigaipattinam in Kurunadu (which was a subdivision) of Kajaraja-Tempadu, (the assignment of) three salāgai and 16 acheha from (the land called) Orrima to the west of Miyaraipparambu, 2½ acheha which was taken as loan by Vikkiraman Arangan who had obtained the mēlodi (rent) on the said land, 5 acheha from (the land called) Orrima in Tattānpaṇambu, and 7 acheha from (the land called) Orrima taken on mortgage by Adichehan-Kōdai-Purushōttaman-Udaiyan of Nedungan (making) in all 30½ acheha. Obtaining these thirty and quarter acheha, the daily requirements (amounting to) (one) kuruni and seven nāli of paddy for the six nāli of rice required per day for the expenses of the ari-bali in the temple of Udaiyār Kapaikkandešvaramudaiya-Nāyiṇār, shall be conducted as long as the moon and

I Guene standing evidently for CaGerra.

² In the total 3 judges is emitted to be entered.

the san (last). (This is) the signature of Saryan Porkodi alias Iravivarma-achariyan, the master carpenter (tachchdchdriyan) of this temple who, being thus ordered by the (assembly of the) village (#r) of Kadigaipattinam, engraved this inscription on stone.

No.-15. Arrur plate of Vira-Ravi-Udaiyamarttandavarman: Kollam 426.

At my instance, M. R. Ry., Rajarajavaram, M. A., B. L., Dewan Peishkar of Padmanabhapuram Division obtained the subjoined enquer-plate from Kanakku Tambi and sent it to me for taking impressions.

The inscription engraved on the plate is in the Malayalam language and belongs to the time of the Travancore king Srf-Vira-Ravi-Udaiyamārttāndavarnam Siraivāymūttavar of Kīlapperūr honse. It is dated in Saka 1173 and Kollam 426, Mēda 19, expired. Thorsday, Mūla-Nak-hatra, bahuļa, 5, Sivanitya-yōga and Varālai-karaņa (A. D. 1251, April 13). The object of the inscription is to record the conferring by the king of the right of aranmai-sthāna in the temple of the Mahādēva at Muttaļakurichchi alias Vīrakēraļapuram, on a certain Ravikēraļavikrama-Udaiyar, who was the Saivāchārya-kārya-turai-Tambi of the Kāṇiyāļar-lula, resēding at Puvangaviļagattu-Kovikkal in Kannanār-Detam of Malai-mapdalam. The dones was required to look after the properties and to see to the realisation of the incomes accruing to the temple, to defray the expenses according so the established scale, conduct the monthly and annual festivals without omitting any of the items, to take the god in procession for the hunting and arāṭtu festivals accompanied by other temple servants and female attendants and to do all other things necessary to be performed.

Malai-mandalam is the name by which the whole of the Malabar country was known in ancient times. Mutulakurichehi, Virakuralapuram and Kannanur still retain their names at present. Of these Kannanur is in the Arrur-Pakuthy. Puvangavilagam is not now so called, but there is one by the name Puvangaparambu in Kodanallur-pakuthy with which it may correspond. The Kaniyalar-kula of this inscription probably corresponds to the Kanakkan casts.

Since the Varkalai inscription of Padmanabha-Martiandavarman is dated a year later than the date of this record, it may be that both refer to the same reign.

Text.

- ഉത്തിക്കെല്ലം ആയിരുത്ത മെന്തുറൈട്ടെയ്യൂർന്നിൻമെൽ ചെ ല്ലാനിൻറപ്പൊല്ലം നാത്രാറി പേതോറാമത്ര മേട ഞായവ വരത്താൻ പത്ര ചെന്ന വ്യാദ്യേയം മുവേം അവര
- പക്ഷത്തുപഞ്ചരിയും ശിവാനിത്വരോഗവും വരാഹകരണവും പെററയി നോഗം വെണാട്ട വാണ്ണതളന്ന കിട്ടവ്വെന്ത്രർ ശ്രീ വീരളരവി ഉദയമാത്താ സെവര്ഗ ശിറവാടുത്തവരായ നാം മലമം.

2nd side.

- 3 അലത്തു കണ്ണന്തർ ടേശത്തു പുവംകവിളാകുന്തു കൊവിക്കൻ തിരിക്കം കാ ണിയാളർ കലഞ്ചിൽ രൈയ് വാശാരമായ കായ്യാരുടെ തമ്പി ഇരവി
- കൊളവിളം? ഉടയാക് നയിനാർ മാനുക്കുറിച്ചിയാന ശ്രീ വിമേകരളപ്പര ഇതു മഹാം ഒവർ ഒരാവിലിൽ ഒടിൽ കൊടു അ ഉദ്യാണ്ട സ്ഥാനം
- കൊട്ടത്ത് തിന്നാറം മുതൽക്ക് ഒരുപൂടി മഹാദേവർ കൊവിലിൽ ശ്രീകാ 5 യ്യാരത്തുന്റർ വിള്ള മായാപ്പേട്ട മറൽകളെ കൊണ്ട് ശ്രീപണ്ടാര
- വക പ്യാപ്പർപ്പെട്ട രതലാക്കിച്ച കന്നചത്ത നിത്ത്വനിരാനം മാസവിശേ -തം. മര് 2വുശേഷം കാലായോഗം നംബയാറാ ചാത്രത്വ മരിലയുന
- നാരം മാന ത്യയ്പ്പുകള്ള ചിലവ് പെട്ടത്തിടുവിച്ച വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വലിത്തര ത്തിൻമ്പദി കുറവും നേന്ന്രേക്കവും വരാതെ അടിയന്തിരങ്ങളു നട
- മയുന്ന് ക്യൂഷ്യയാവം തുമല് വ്യവാ യുട്ടം യയ്യുട്ടെയ്ക്ക് തുമയ് ഒടം രൈശ്ലിച്ച ആരതം പട്ട പരിവട്ടം തിരവാടരണം വാതുപണ്ടംമറവ
- എപ്പെർപ്പെട്ട വലകളം സംജിപ്പിച്ച നായതി ആട്രത്തിയനാഠം ഹൊടിയെ റവംനാർം ത്രീകാളം രങ്ങര് വാട്കുളാട്ടപ്പെടി വൃഷന മണ്ഡപത്തിക്കവ பு இடிக்கும்
- ത്ത നമ്പിക്കു ക്കിച്ചാന്തി നമ്പിലെക്കാരു കൊണ്ടുതവും കൊടുപ്പിച്ചു കേര 10 ടിംഗ്ലാറിച്ച ഒയാതാന്തിരുന്നാരം വാളിവേട്ടയ്യും ശ്രീകായ്യം ചെയ്യാ de Bo
- ട്ടം ജ്രീചണ്ടായും പെണ്പിള്ളയും കരാട്ടെ തില്പ്പുവ് എഴുന്നുള്ളി 11 പ്പിച്ച വട്ടരസും ചാത്തി തിരിയെ ഏശപ്പിച്ച ആനാട്ടിന മെല്ലടിയാ goos colou
- ലുനാരത്ത് പേണ്ട് പാരുക്കാര അക്കുറ്റാവുന്നു അവാളം അട്ടി 12 പ്പിച്ച തിര്ക്ക എഴെന്നുള്ളിച്ച ശ്രീവണ്ടാരവും വെണ്ണപിള്ളയും cololio

Recerse to 1st side.

- ശ്രീപണ്ഡാരം ഒചത്വാകളെ ടക്കുന്നുപ്പിച്ച കൊടിയം തിറക്കിച്ച അടി 13 യുംതിരിയും നൊക്കി മാസം ഒന്തിന അമിയും ജിവ്വത്തിന ഇരുകലനെ ളം ആണ്ടാന്നിന വഴികൻ പരുറികച്ചവകയ്യു
- പണം പതിനേട്ടം തിരനാളിൽ അകമ്പടികൂടി വരുന്ന ആരം പരിചക 14 കാറർക്ക് അരിശിപ്പടി പണം പതിനെട്ടം മെപ്പടി തിരനാളിൽ നാ രോന്നിന നാലുടെപൊവ (ശ്രാള്വയങ്ങളാപ്ററി ആ

- 15 ചിന്ദ്രദാരമെ സന്തതി പ്രദേശമെ നയിനാർ മത്തളക്കുറിച്ചി മാന ശ്രീ വീര കേരളപുരുന്നു മകദേവർക്കൊവിലിൽ ഒരുക്കൊയ്നായും ഉരോബ്യം സ്ഥാനം എപ്പെടം ആയുധകായ്യ്യ
- 16 ത്തിനു നടന്നു കൊള്ള മാവം ചെയ്ത് യിത്ര മേപ്പടി ആണ്ട് ഓപ്പടി മാസം മെ പ്പടി നാളിൽ മെപ്പടി കെട്ടെവുടെ ദേശത്തു വതി ടേത്തു കൊചികൽ 1 തിടാക നാളിരിക്ക യിവർ താവകവും
- 17 യിലൈ കണക്കാരം പോൽ കാത എത്ത

Translation.

Please to order (as follows):-

On this day of Mula corresponding to the fifth lithi of the second fortnight combined with Sivanitya-yoga and Varahakarana, and Thursday the nineteenth, expired, of the mouth of Mesha of the Saka year which was current after the expiry of one thousand one hundred and seventy three, and Kollam four hundred and twenty-six, we, the illustrious VIra Ravi Udayamarttandavarman-Signivay-Muttavar of Kilapperus house, graciously ruling over Venadu having granted the köyinma, Urdamai and athless of the temple of Mahadeva at Navinar-Muttalakkurichchi alias Sri-Virakoralapuram, to Ravikeralavikkrama Udayar who was the Solvacharya Kariyatturai-Tompi belonging to the Kamiyalar-kula, residing at Pavangavilakattu Köyikkal in Kappapar-delam of Malai-mandalam, he shall from this day forward, collect the occurses from all sources accruing to the temple treasury, and defray, through the persons who perform the sacred duties in the said temple of the Mahadeva inclusive of the Pillands all kinds of expenses such as those required for each day, those necessary for special occasions in each month and year as well as the expenses for conducting the annual festival falling on the day of Asvati in the month of Kumbham, without diminishing the established scale and without stopping any of the items. Thus shall the festivities be conducted. Annually, accounts of receipts and disbursements shall be made out and the surplus amount left after meeting the expenses shall be deposited; and the weapons, silk, cloth (parication), the sacred ornaments, vessels and atensils and all other kinds (of property) shall be taken over of. And he shall, on the Aavati day of each year, which is the day for hoisting the flag, assemble in the Vrishablamandapa along with the temple servants; cause the Nambi who performs the duties of Melaanti to give to the Nambi in charge of the Tautri's duties the Kumbhasutra and have the flag put up.

For the pallirettai following on the 9th day of the festival, the god shall be taken in procession accompanied by all temple servants, those in charge of the sacred treasury, as well as the female attendants, and return after discharging the arrow.

For the aratter (i. t. the ceremony of bathing the god in the river), the god shall be taken in procession accompanied by the above said (temple servants), those in charge of the treasury and the female attendants, and return after performing the bathing ceremony.

¹ will hav to be corrected into mil.

Persons in charge of the temple treasury and female attendants shall be given their respective duties, and the flag removed,

Expenses for the annual festival are (us follow):-

Rice for each month; two kalam of paddy for the jinita: 18 panam for ... 1 18 panam for rice to be given to the persons who assemble along with the paricharakas on festive occasions; four madai of cooked rice for each of the abovesaid festive days.

As long as the moon and the stars last, the köyipma, arauma, sthana as well as all other kinds of ayudhakarya pertaining to the remple of the Mahadeva at Mottalakurichehi alias Vîrakëralspuram shall be borne by persons belonging to the lineage of the mid (donor).

In the said year, said month and the said day, when we (i.e. the king) were staying at Kövikkal-Purayedam in the said Keralapuram-dekam, this was written by the accountant Itysran Kodai.

No. - 16. Keralapuram inscription of Vira-Udaiyamarttandavarman: Kollam 491.

This inscription in Tamil characters, is engraved on the south-west base of the central shrine in the Siva temple at Keralapuran. Owing to the peculiarities of some of the forms used, the language of the inversation may be said to be the western dialect of Tanil.

The record is an important one being dated both in the Kollam year 491 and in the 4th year of the reign of the Venado king Vira-Udaiyamaritandavarman. The English equivalent of the date being A. D. 1317, February 14, we are able to know the date of accession of the king to be A. D. 1313. As such, this king must have been the immediate specessor of Ravivarman Sangramadhira alias Kulasakhara of Jayusimba-nadu, who ascended the throne in A. D. 1299 in his 33rd year and was crowned on the banks of the Vegavati in Conjeguaram in A. D. 1313, after subduing the Pandya and Chola countries. It looks as if Ravivarman did not continue long after his successes. It is worth remembering that Magayaruun Kulu56khara I soon after he appointed his illegitimate son Vira-Pandyn as his successor was killed by his legitimate son Sundara-Pandya in A, D. 1310. Vira-Pandya proving himself too powerful, the parricide Sundara was forced to seek the help of the Muhammadans. When the latter advanced against Madura in 1311, that place was evacuated by VIra-Pandya who soon found a supporter of his cause in the Kongu king of the day. Taking advantage of these events Ravivarman Sangramachira appears to have pushed his arms as far north as Conjecuatam, conquering Vira-Pandya, subjugating the Pandya and Chola territories and crowning himself on the banks of the Vegavati. Vira-Pandya, after being overcome by Ravivarman, continued to role over the Pandya territory till A. D. 1342.

I The object of this item is not clear.

In the subjoined record the word VIra-Pandyadovarkku' is entered immediately after Vira-Udaiyanarttandavarum-Tiruvadiyar, the proper name of the Venadu king and seems to form part of it. Though it is rather unmatural to expect this method of mentioning names or surnames, yet the passage, as it rues, admits of no other possible reading. The only way of dissociating Vfra-Pandvadevarkku is to separate it from V fra-Udaiyamarttandavarman-Tiruvadiyar and to take it with what comes after viz., 'amaioda adhikaror'. In this case Vfra-Udaiyamarttandavarma-Tiruvadiyar which is in the nominative case would have no predicate. It being, therefore, certain that VIra-Pandya was part of the name of the Venada king VIra-Udaiyamarttandayarma-Tiruvadi, we have perhaps to assume that it was adopted to show who his overlord was just as in the case of his immediate predecessor Kavivarman Sangramadhfra, the name Kulalickhara was added to indicate that king held a subordinate position under Magavarman Kulaiskhara I. It has been shown above that the Pandya contemporary of Vira-Udaiyamarttandavarma-Tiravadi was Vira-Pandya, who commenced his reign in about A. D. 1296 (perhaps as regent in some part of the Pandya dominion), who was actually crowned in A. D. 1310 and continued to rule till A. D. 1342. Since we know that Maravarman Kulašeklara I reigned from A. D. 1268 to 1310, he was a contemporary of Ravivarman Sangramachiles who assumed the name Kulaickhara as part of his own.

It would thus appear that the successes of Revienment Sungramedhire did not prove to be of much avail as his successor had to seknowledge the overlordship of the Pandya. Yet it is not unlikely that the Venadu kings retained possession of some parts of south Tinnevelly.

The immediate object of the inveription was to register a great of the revenues,—which consisted of such items of incomes as effir-kadamal, need, vey-nel, algorithm, tari-talas, payaim-pattam, tari-paya, alive-piloi and kalmarai-paya,—realised as killyakkom from Paralkköttusdelam situated in the first of the divisions of Sengalunir-nadu, which was one of the districts of Tennado belonging to the officers of the Venadu king. The grant was made in favour of the temple of Virakeraja-lavarutto-Mahadova at Muttalaikkarjehchi for expenses and lamps. A part of the revenues of this deiam having been proviously assigned to the temple of the Mahadova at Tiruvidankodu and to the temples of the Dava and Bhagavati of Parakkodu, it is expressly stated that the present grant related only to what remained after meeting the precious provisions which were thus not affected by this grant.

Sattan Narayanan of Pulavarman, Narayanan Kumaran of Mékkodu, Kandan Ravienman of Paqtali, Dāmēdaran Vikkiraman of Punalur and Raman Keralan of Kaidaivāy, figure as signatories and witnesses.

Parakködu. Muttalaikkuriehelii, Keralapuram and Tiruvidātiködu are villages in the Takkabii-Pakuthy of the Kalkulam Taluk in the Padmanābhapuram Division. As regards the location of Pattalii, Ponatar, Kaidaivāy, Pulavarman and Mekködu see p. 34 above.

Mr. Gopinatha Ray has read it as Varagona-Phadys (Assembl Report for M. E. 1086, p. 9. No. 8)

Text.

- 1 கொள்ளம் காகம்க மாண்டை பாண்டு ச−வத கும்பஞாயது உகெ சென்ற கான் செய்த காள்பம்மாவது * [வி] வெளுடு வாழ்க்கருளுகின்ற [ஜி] விச உதையமார்த்தாண்டவர்ப்பட இருவடியர்[விச] பாண்டியதெவர்க் [கு] அமை[ப்]நை அதிகாகர்க்கு ஒன்ன தென்னுட்டின் * செங்கழுகிர் காகு
- 2 முதல் காட்டில் பசன்சுகொட்டுதொட் முத்தங்க்கு நிச்சி ஸ்ரீவிசகேசன ஈச்சுவசத்து மாதெயர்த்து சேலவீன்றும் திருகத்தாலினக்கின்றும் எ முறி கிட்டுகொடுத்தார் அமைந்த அறுகா[ச]ர் [வீ] இம்மார்க்கமெ இந்தொத்து செடுயக்கம் சொன்னும் ஒட்டிற்கடமையும் உவ்வியும் வெ ப்செல்றும் அழக்க-
- அமை தடுத்தோ பணம் பாட்டமும் கைப்பற்கும் அழிவுமெழுயும் சொன் முறைபாடும் கூட விட்டுக்கொடுத்தார் அமைக்க அதிகாசர் [n*] இ வெண்ணமெ இற்கொத்து இருவிதான்க்கொட்டும்! மாதெவர்க்கும் பசக்கொட்டு தெவர்களும் பகவதிக்கும் கிறியக்கம் ஒன்னது கில்களைக ஒன்ன ஒட்டிற்கடமையும் உள்ளியும் செய்
- 4 கொள்றும் அழகொதுகம் ச[கி]ச[ஊ] பினம் பாட்ட மும் கரைப்பற்றும் அழிவுமொழுபும்(க்) கொள்முறையுக⊚மக் கட அசாங்கதாசலம் விச கொள சக்கவரத்தும் மாதெவர்க்கு செவவின்றும் நிருக்காவினக்கி நும் வழுதியிட்டுகோடுத் தெடுத்த அறிவும் தாழ்க்கி [8*] புலவர்மண் சாந்தன் மணிய அம்,அதிவும் [8*] [மெக] ்
- 5 கொடு சாசாவனன்ன் * கமானம் * அறிவும் [11*] பட்டாழி கண்டன் இரன்குரம்மன் சுழுத்து [11*] புனதார்த் தாபோதா விக்கொமன் எழு த்து [11*] இவகன்றத்த கொண் கைப்பெழுதோ கைப்தையா இசா மன் சொன்ன ஏழுத்து [11*]

Translation.

The following is the transaction made on the 21st day, expired, of the month of Kurchha in the Kollam year 421 and the 4th year (of rough).

The officers of the glorious (king) Vfra-Udaiyamārttāndavarma-Tiruvadiyār-Vfra-Pāndyadēva assigued by a written (deed) Paralkködudešam in Mudalnādu (the first division) of Sengalunfr-nādu (a district) of Tennādu which

I The it is an added as to make the fetter liable to be metaken for i-

² Read and continue.

³ The longth of eq is indicated by a separate symbol.

⁴ Cancel the letters & and & in this word.

⁵ Cannol the final a

⁶ Dilete the fluid it

⁷ These syllables have been read as Quarte (feel, fee. Vol. XXIV, p. 354).

⁸ Cancel the final at+

Read question. There is little room for reading @2i_e goes as had been item in the Ind. Ant. Vol. XXIV, p. 334.

belonged to the (said) officers, to (the temple of) Srī-Vīrakēraļa-Išvarattu-Mahā-dēva at Muttalaikkurichchi, for expenses and sacred lamps. The officers accordingly assigned the offir-kadamai, uvvi, rēy-nel, alagerudu, rari-talai, panaim-pāṭṭam, karai-parru, alivu-pilai and also koḥauraipāḍu accruing as kiḍiyakkam from this dēšam. On the occasion when in this manner, excluding the kiḍi-yakkam¹ belonging to (the temple of) maiādēva at Tīruvidankōḍu, and to (the temple of) the Dēva and Bhagavati at Parakkōḍu belonging to this dēšam, the balance of (the incomes of) offirkadamai, urvi, vēy-nel, alagerudu, tari-talai, panaim-pāṭṭam, karai-parru, alīvu-pilai, and also kol-murai-pāḍu' were assigned by a written (deel), for expenses and sacred lamps, to (the temple of) Kēraļa-īchehurattu-mahādēva, (so as to last) as long as the moon and the stars (endure), the following witnesses it know (it).

Sattan Maniyan of Pulavarnan knows (this), Naranan Kumaran of Mekkodu knows (this). (This is) the signature of Kandan Iravivarnan of Pattali. (This is) the signature of Damodiran Vikkiranan of Pupalur. (This is) the signature of Iraman Kerolan of Kaidaiyay who wrote this deed.

No.-17. Suchindiram inscription of Vira-Rama-Ramavarman; Kollam 646.

The subjoined inscription is engraved on the north wall of the Senbagaraman-mandapa in the Sthanunathasyamin temple at Suchindram. It is in the Tamil language and alphabet and is dated on the 12th day of the month of

- 1. Killiyahlam has been road by the late Mr. wonderson Pitter as Kinligations.
- 2 offer dadama whose regulation has not been severtisized may be the name as offerholes purhaps the fee paid by the brick layer.
- if were means 'head' according to Dr. Window
- 4 veg-set literally means besolve grain and couldn't represent the for paid for excluding it from forests.
 - 5 alaperush beautiful oven'.
 - 6 magi-tajus commers also for the forms for inval and fagy-professar; it must mean the fee levied on losses.
- 7 papers, perture dimons the fee paid by toddy-drawers.
- 8 Mr. Sundaram Pillai taken kerai-parya to mean transmer brieve, mines, jetnam and flavorana and all such revolution derived from so "attached to hand." It is not unlikely that it simply means what is received on dry hands (lurus). Like toda-at, puttern, limi, etc. the word purya denotes 'a share' or 'receipt' and lurus secures 'dry hands bordering on fields': as such lurus paren most meno becomes from dry lands adjusting was fields'.
- 9 alien-pile. liberally 'fire for destruction' may correspond to (ac/a-deadon 'fires improved on defaulters'.
- 10 kaj murai pade has been read by Mr. P. Sondaram Pillai as 'ko-muras-pede' and the latter term taken to recon 'royal justice increase and as representing the court few and judicial revenue of modern times'. Since in the present incorption the reading is clearly kell and not ke, it may be rendered as the dose customarily received'. Konneceptude also occurs in inscriptions in which case it may mean 'the costomary increases which go to the king'.
- Palkli has been taken to be part of the proper mass of the village (Ind. Jat. Vol. XXIV p. 334). On this word, which stands for attach, we above, p. 81.

Chittiral of the Kaliyuga year 4572, expired, and the Kollam year 646 (= A. D. 1471) when Saturn occupied the sign Vrishabha and Jupiter was in Kanya-rasi. It belongs to the reign of the Travancore king, the illustrious VIrarama-Ramavarman-Tiruppappur-Muttavar of the Kilapperur house and Jayasimhanattu-The inscription records that while the king was staying in the Senbagaraman-mandapa of the Tann temple, he made grants of lands having the sowing capacity of 7 kalam of seed, together with gardens and 400 pagam, to Kesavan, a resident of Sivingram (i.e. Suchindram) of Tenkodu and one of the reducal belonging to the temple of Suchladiramudaiya-Nayinar, for conducting, with 24 nd fl of rice per day, the morning worship in the temple, before the sun's shadow measured 12 feet; for feeding 2 persons in each of the 3 shrines of SuchIndiramudaiya-Nayinar Umalyammai-Nachchiyar and Ten-Tirayengadayumayar-Emperuman; for the expenses to be met on the day of the untal star of the king i.e. Revati occurring in each month; for the festival in the month of Margali; for the 4th day celebrations in the temple to be confinered in bonor of the king's birth-day, as well as for feeding Brahmanas on the same occasion; and also for maintaining 2 lamps,—one in the shrine of Sochladiramudaiya-Nayinar and the other in the shrine of Tep-Tiruvetigodamudaiya-Vinoavar-emperomão. Provision had been made for the supply, at the time of feeding, of ghee, coconnuts, kadali fruits (a kind of plantain), plantains, pepper, betel-leaves and areca-nots; and for the supply of unguests such as sandal-paste, saftran (kunkumam), purhehai-karparam and rose water (paginir). The gift consisted of 20 md of land irrigated by the rank called Vetkaikulam in Suchfudram; another piece of ground, fed by the rank Periyakulam belonging to the village of Kadigaipstragam in Kura-nadu; a sub-division of Temada; and others colled Kodarppallain. Tengadi, Kusavankundagai, Ittikkalvatiam in Puvakudippagra, Vilattikalvatiam, Alagai, Pilantottam in Kilkaraippaggu of Kulschehar and Uttaman permiteru, Varukkaima and Uzalikudiyiruppu.

Kilapperur, Jayasanhanadu and Temppappur are often associated with the names of kings of Travencore. Earlier records mention only Kilapperur which may be regarded as the house or the dynastic designation; the earliest epigraph that introduces Kilapperur is that of the Venadu king Manikaptha Ramavarman, dated in Kollam 371. The connection of Jayasanhanadu and Tirappappur is, however later; and the earliest inscription that mentions them is that of Rayicarman Kahasekhara alias Sangramadhira of the 14th contary A. D. It is interesting to notice that the Kilapperur connection was maintained as late as the sub-joined record, though in the majority of cases the kings styled themselves, as belonging to Jayasimbanadu, which term is here clearly called the name of the illam. The senior ruling member of the kings of Travancore is invariably called Tirappappur-svaruous or Muttavar.

Regarding the measuring of time by the length of a man's shadow reference may be made to p. 190 of the Travaneore Archaelogical Series, Vol. III. Ten-Tiruvéngada-Vinnavar-Emperuman, the name applied to the Vishou image in the Siva temple at Suchindram, shows how sacred the place was considered by the later Vaishnavas. As in many other places of Travancore, images of Siva and Vishnu find accommodation within the temple at Suchfudram.

This inscription clearly shows that the fine povilion called Senbagaramanmandapa was in existence in Kollam 640, when the reigning king of Travaneore was Ramavarman. From another inscription engraved on the wall of the same mandapa (No. 56 of the Travaneore Epigraphical collection for 1092) we learn that Ramayarman constructed in front of the Siva temple at SuchIndiram a pavilion equal in splendour to Kailass. It is not unlikely that the king referred to in both these records is one, and if so, it is certain that the fithe Senbagaraman, after which the mandapa should have been named, was borne by Ramayarman. Further, we know from another epigraph No. 67 of 1092 dated in Kollam 659 that this Ramayarman was the younger brother of Adityasarman with whom he should have been co-regent. It may be noted here that Scobagoramachatoryedimangalam in Tirukkorungudi (Tinnevelly district) should have come into existence in or sometime prior to Kollam 646. Another paydion of the name Sephagardman-mandapa was built at Tinnevelly and festivities were conslucted there also on the days of Reveti, the natal star of the king. Meeting in this half lo Kollam 653, the big assembly of Rajaraja-chaturye-immigalum the villagers, the merchants, the chief of the tenants, the Bhattas, the four wades and the host of Savanas, fixed a contribution of one köttni und one melgani from each ma of cultivated land in the division including 16 specified villages in their control, for the maintenance of worship etc. in the temple of Parashottams-Peromal at Amba samudram under the name Seabagardmanslandi (No. 311 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1916). This clearly proves that the king of Travancore in Kollam 653 was called Sentagaraman,

Text.

- வருஷ் ஸ்ரி கலிபுறன்னை தூகையைத் உறுதொள்க ண் மெற் சென்ற இடபக்க விக் கன்னி விலாழுத்தில் செல்லா தின்ற சொல்லம் அறு நாற்றுகாற்ப த்று ஆளுமான்லே செல்லோ மாதும் பன்னிசண்டாக நியுகி உடையார் தானுவான்றை பெறுமான கொலியிற் செண்பக இராமன் மண்டப த்தில் நெய்யேருர் ஐபனிறேனைட்டு இல்லதுதில் ஸ்ரீவிச்சாய் ணிசாமன தேர்வ் தெறுப்பாப்பூர் முத்த திருவர இருக்களுள்ள இடம் அளுளிக் செயல் உடையார் கசித்தோழடைய உள்றுச்
- இ கொள்லின் பொதுவான் சென்னோட்டு சென்றொனர்கி கொளனக்கு இ ஸ்னவினுற்கும் பசரிசடி வசத்துக்கு முன்மே கானார்கியாக உடர்கக் கற்பிற்த செனைபுகராமன் முசைக்கு உடையார் சுசிர்திரமுடைய எயி குற்கும் எரச்சியார் உழையும்பை சுரச்சியார்க்கும் சுயினர் தென்திரு செல்கட விண்ணவர் அம்பெருமாதைக்கும் சமக்காரம் பெர் இரண்டு க்கும் அக இம்வகைக்கு காசொன்றுக்கு அமுதுபடி இருபுத்து சானு நிமும் மாதவழி சும் இசெபதிப்பிறருகாரனுக்குச் தாணா

I No. 86 of the Travaneure Epigrophical collection for 1996, from Scolabstram.

- 3 கொரும் வகைக்கு மார்கழியாதத்தின் திருகாளுக்கு கம் பிறக்க கான் கமினர் காலாக்கிருகாட் செவவுக்கும் பிராமணர் கூட்டுக்கும் அக இல்லமைப் படி கடக்குபொதும் வகைக்கு விட்டுத் தக்த சிவிக்கிரம் வெட்கைக் குனத்தில் பிழ் முதற்தாத்தில் வெட்டு இருபதுமாவும் [ரீ] இவ்வகையில் அமுதுபடி இருபதுளுழி வகைக்குப் பலவெஞ்சனமாக கான் ஒன்று க்கு செய்யமுது உழக்கு அழாக்கும் தெங்காய் ஒன்றும் கதலிப்பமும் புத்தும் கறியமுதுக்கு வாழை
- 4 கோய் பதினுதம் மினரு அமுது செயிடு இரண்டு அரையும் இல்யமுது புத்னுதம் அடைக்காய் அமுது எட்டும் [t*] சாத்தப்படி வரைக்குச் சுத்தலம் பலம் கானம் ருங்கமம் இடை அரைக்கானும் பச்சைக்கற்பு சம் இரண்டும்ஞ்சாடியும் பணிகீர் காப்பு உட்பட்ட வரைக்கும் ஆக இவ்வரைக்குப் பலவின்ப்படி கான் ஒன்றுக்குப் பணம் ஒன்று ஆக ஆ விடு ஒன்றுக்கு அதிகமுட்ட கான் முச்றுக்கு அறைபத்து அஞ்சுக்குப் பணம் முன்னுத்து
- ந் அன்புக்கு அஞ்சும் அன அற்று நார்புக்கு காலாமாண்டு ஆவணி மாகம் முகற் தெலி முதலுக்கு ஈடக்க பெர்தும் வலைக்கும் அன அற்று கா ற்புக்கு அளுமாண்டு நித்திரை மாகம் பன்னிரண்டார் நியுகி முதலுக் கு நடந்து பொதும்படி கற்தேத் உடையார் சுரிந்திருடைய நமினும் குத் இருக்தாவினக்கு ஒன் அம் நமிஞர் தென் இருவேள்கடுகின்னவர் எம்பெருமா ஒக்குத் இருக்காவினக்கு ஒன் அம் ஆகத் இருக்தாவினக் கு இரண்டும் கடர்துபெரதும் உ-
- () கைக்குப் பண கானு அம் சிலம் கலமும் அக இல்லகைக்கும் காலொண்குக் குப் பணம் ஒன்குகப் பல வெஞ்சனமும் கடக்குபோதம் வளக்கும் கிட்டுத்தாத தென்னுட்டுக் குறுகாட்டுக் கலவகபட்டினத்துப் பெரிய குனத்தின்தேர் ஊடுபுள்ளிப்பற்குகள் கட்டி கடக்கு பொதுகிற வ வக்கில் தென்கலாத் தெவதானம் தடி ஒன்று சிலம் கலமும் கொறுக ப்புள்ளம் அடி ஒன்று கிலம் கலமும் தெவர்குண்டனதுத் தடி ஒன்று கிலம் வரும் கெய்து கிலம் கலமும் கொறுக் லம் எரு குறு-
- 7 ணி சாளுழியும் தெல்சமுற்றெயுகானம் அடி ஒன்று கிலம் களமும் குசவன் குண்டறை அடி ஒன்று கிலம் களமும் புனாகுடிப்பற்றில் இந்துக்கால் வட்டம் அடி ஒன்று கிலம் கணிப் பரக்கு இருசாழியும் வினாற்றில் கால் வட்டம் அடி ஒன்று கிலம் வழுகுறுணி சாளுழியும் மெற்படி அடி ஒன்று கிலம் அயும் குறுணியில் இழக்கடைய கிலம் பறக்கு அறைசாழி யும் இருக்றானினக்குக்கு விட்ட அனைறத்துமுறன்று கிலம் கலமும் குனக்கைக் கிழக்கை-
- 8 ப்புந்தில் முறுகளைத விக்கிரமன் சடையன் வலையாய் சாம் கைய்யாண்ட பிலால் நாட்டிக்கில் மூன்றில் ஒன்றும் உத்தமன் பெருக்கெருவில் காலில் ஒன்றும் வருக்கையா சின்ற புரையிடிக்கில் பா இயும் அக்கிரு டியிறப்புப் புரைவிடமும் ஊராவிருப்பில் மெற்கூறும் இக இல் வகைப்படி உன்ன சிவம் வழுகைமும் (ம்) புரையிடங்களும் இருகர் தாவினக்குக்கு கையில் தந்த பணம் வனுறைம் வைப்பாண்டு கொ ண்டு
- நாளென்றக்கு கெப்பரு அடிக்கு ஆழாக்கும் தெள்ளம் ஒன்றம் பழம் பத்தும் வர்வழக்காப் படுஞ்றும் மினகமுது செலிம் இரண்டு அரை மும் இலையும் படுஞ்றும் அடைக்காயமுது எட்டும் சாத்துப்படிக்கு

ச் சக்தனம் பலம் சாதும் குற்குமம் இடை அரைக்காலும் பச்சைகற்பூ [சம்*]இடை இசண்சே மஞ்சாடியும் பனிசீர் காப்பு உட்பட்டவசைக்கும் காசொன்றுக்குப் பணம் ஒன் த்திக்கொண்டு பொதும்படியும் திருகாதாவிலக்கு இரண்சும் கடத்தி

- 10 ச் சொண்டு பொதுப்படியும் சான து வைப்பில் தக்தபணம் கானூறம் ஆக இ வ்வகைப்படி கிலம் எழுகலமும் புளையிடங்களும் பணம் காணு அம் கை ப்பாண்டு கொண்ட பல மெஞ்சனயைகள்கம் சான் ஒன் அக்குப் ப ணம் ஒன்று ஆகவும் திருக்தாவினர்க் இரண்டும் கடத்திர்கொண் கேம் கடத்திரிகாண்டுபோதும்படி கொள்ளம் அற அற்று சாற்புத்து அறுமானம் செத்தினா மாதம் பன்னிரண்டார்தியதி அடுத்திருத்துப் பொறுவரன் தென்கொட்சே கே.
- [1] த செலிக்கிரவாதி கெ[ச]வல் விட்டிக் சாம் விடாலிருக்க விட்டுத்துக்குகம் [1] இன்னுள் முதம் இசுவேல் எழுகவரம் புளையேடல்லனும் பணம் சானு நம் சகிசாதித்தவற் செல்னுவதாகக் கல்லினும் செய்யிலும் வெட்டிக் கைப்பாணச்சென்கை சென்புகாரமன் காலசுக்கி பூளசக்கு பலவெஞ்சனத்துக்க கான் ஒன நக்குப் பணம் ஒன்று அகவும்க் திருக் நாவிக்களு தொண்டே கடத்திக காண்டு பொறும்படியும் [11*] இப்ப மக்கு இதுதாகாவும் டுப்படிக்கு இவை கணக்கு இராமன் செக்தன் வழுத்து 11—

Translation.

Hail : Prosperity : On the 12th day of the month of Sittiral in the Kollam year six-hundred and forty-six, corrent, and the Kali-yaga year 4572, expired, when Saturn was Bishabha-(r48i) and Jupiter in (the sign). Kanni, and on the occasion when the illustrious Virariana Ramavarean, alms Tiruppappur-Mutta-Tiruvadi of Kilapperur (house) and the Jayasimhanattu-illam was pleased to remain in the Sontagaramay-mandapa of the temple of Udaiyar-Tanuvalaya-Perumal, he was graciously pleased to command as follows:—

To Sivindiravadi Ketavan of Tenkodu one of the podaval in the temple of SuchIndiramudaiya-Nayioar.

During the worship called Seabagaraman-pajai of this god ordered to be conducted each morning at 12 best time of day before noon for conducting (several) items of expenses (riz., for feeding 2 persons in each of the shrines of Udaiyar-Suchfudiramudaiya-Nāyinār, Nāchchiyār-I maiyammai-Nāchchiyār and Nāyinār-Ten-Tiruvāngadamudaiya-Vinnagar-Emperuman,— this item working out to 24 nā/i of rice per day— for the item of expenses (connected with the) bathing of the god with water on the day of our birth day asterism i. e. Rēvati (occurring) in each month; for the sacred festival in the month of Mārgali; for the expenses to be incurred on the 4th day of the god's festival (conducted) in honour of our birth; and for feeding Brahmanas,— thus for all these were assigned twenty mā of first rate had under the tank called Vetkaikuļam in Suchfudiram.

For the daily supply of (one) ulable and (one) alakka of ghee, one coconnut, ten kadali fruits, sexteen plantains for making curry, two and a half seridu of pepper, sixteen betel-leaves eight areca-nuts,—all these being the several accessaries (conjanum) required for one of the above items i. e. the feeding with twenty nali of rice.

For the auguents riz, quarter palam of sandal-paste, one-eight idai of saffron (haskamam,), two manjadi of Pachchaikarpuram and rose water (paginir), at the varying rates of prices for each of these articles which are included in this list,— and which work out to one panam per day, or for a year of three hundred and sixty five days inclusive of the excess days,— the money required is three-hundred and sixty-five panam.

For conducting these items from the first day of the month of Avani of the year six hundred and forty-four and for maintaining two sacred lamps in all, riz. one sacred lamp in the shrine of Suchfadiranudaiya-Nayinar and another sacred lamp in the shrine of Ten-Tiruvengada-Vinnagar-Emperuman, ordered to be burnt from the twelfth day of the month of Sittinal of the year six hundred and forty-six, 400 panam, together with land (having the sowing especity of) one

kalam were given-

Thus altogether, at the rate of one panam per day for these items of accessaries to be supplied, were assigned along with Udupalliparru under the tank called Periyakulam in Kadigarpattagam a village of Korn-nadu, which was a subdivision of Tempadu, the decadana land in Tenkara measuring one todi (in extent) (with the sowing capacity of) one kalam, the land called Kodaippallam measuring one tadi (in extent) (with the sowing capacity of) one talam, the land called Devarkundarai measuring one todi (in extent) with the sowing capacity of) seven kuruni and four nali of seed, the dreading land called Tengadi measuring one tadi (in extent) (with the sowing capacity of) one kalom, the land called Kutavan-Kundarai measuring one todi (in extent) (with the sowing capacity of) one kalam, the land called Ittikk@ivatoam in Pavakudipagra measuring one tadi (in extent) (with the sowing especity of) one trui, one padalky and two ndfi (of seed), the land called Vilatrikkalvartum measuring one todi (in action) (with the sowing capacity of) seven kugumi and four naff (of weed), the eastern portion of the land in the same place (with the sowing capacity of) padallu and six addi (of seed), the full extent of which measured one tofe (in extent) (with the sowing capacity of) five known (of seed), the land called Alarai, measuring one tadi (in extent) (with the sewing capacity of) one kalam (of seed) assigned for sacred lamps, one third of Murukkarai Vikkiraman Sadaiyan's land called Pilantottam in KIIkaraipparru of Kulachchal which was under our enjoyment, one fourth of Uttamauperuntern, half of the purnisidam, in which stood rarillima, the paraisidam of Sakkikudivirippu, the western portion of Uralikodiviruppu, altogether the buds included in this list, (with the sowing capacity of) seven kalam (of seed) and the puraiyidams, as well as the four hundred panam given in band for sacred lamps were set apart for these items. Managing these, there shall be given for each day (one) ulakku and (oue) alakku of ghee, one coccunut, ten fruits, sixteen plantains, two and a half serid of pepper, sixteen betel-leaves, eight areca-nuts for the feeding; and one palam of sandal-paste, one eight idai of knakumam, two manyadi of Pachchakarpacam, rose water and other items for the sattinguidi (i. v. for besmearing) at the rate of one panam. And there shall be burnt two sacred lamps for the maintenance of which four hundred panam were (also) given.

Thus, on the 12th (sclar) day of the month of Sittarai of the Kollam year 646, while we were comping in the house of Suchindiravadi-Kesavan we

gave to Sivindiravadi of Tenködu the peducal of Suchindiram, the above said lands (with the sowing capacity of) seven kalam (of seed), the puraiyidams and four hundred panam, so that from this day forward, till the moon and the stard last, one panam per day may be given for the several kinds of condiments and two sacred lumps which were to be maintained.

For conducting thus, the authority shall be this document. This is the

signature of the accountant Raman Sandan (who knows it thus).

No. 18 - Quilon Inscription of Kollam 653.2

This inscription in Tamil is engraved on a stone in three pieces set up at the north-mat corner of a small building known as Colonel Munro's office at Quilon. It is dated in Kollam 653 (= A. D. 1478) and registers that a street in Quilon was named Senbagaraman-tern alias Afrinanpogalidam. Though the king's name is not given, it is stated that he was encumped at Tinnevelly while conferring the name to the street. From this inscription it is clear that the ruler of Travancore in Kollam 653 have the summans or titles Senbagaraman and Afrinanpogalidam, that Tinnevelly was included in his dominions and that Quilon continued to be colled Kurakkëni-Kollam which distinguished it from Quilandy i. e. Pandalayani-Kollam. Both Quilon and Quilandy have derived their distinguishing epithets from places near them. Kurakkeni is a humbet in Varkalai-Pakuthy and Pandalayani is a station in the Shoranur—Mangalore branch of the South-Indian Railway. The king to whom this record must be ascribed is, as shown in No. 16, Vira-Rama-Ramayarman.

Text.

Garious met -Beine Far oir G maiar & cer pie MR. BOBGBBBBB. 4 5 about or stopping. man a man some 7 க் ஞசக்கொளிக் 8 கொள்ள அற 2 (Tyla at an a-A # 194 10 15 4. 10 13 THE LIE DOWN 12 dimperson stra den Gunpling -

¹ The same thing is repeated again.

² No 52 of M E 1084.

³ usr is changed into 4.

⁴ Head dimensus part.

- 14 யார் இருக்[இ] நடி-
- 15 டம் திருஉள்ளம்
- 16 பற்றி அருவிச்
- 17 சென்பக் இரைமன
- 18 தெருவென் அம்
- 19 Just 8-
- 20 அன்பு-
- 21 300-10
- 22 mar.p.a
- 23 мт до ш-
- 24 inhia-
- 25 au an
- 26 Garia
- 27 meiligi
- 28 (*)G/A/A
- 29 .

Translation.

On the 7th day of the month of Vaigati in the Kollam year 653, while (the king) was pleased to be encamped at Tiruselveli (i. c. Tennevelly), it was graciously ordered in favour of (such of) those of the eighteen countries as inhabited the Taragukönam in Kollam, that the place where they resided should be called Senbagaramen term and Africantpagalidans. (Accordingly), stones were cut and planted at the four boundaries (of it).

No. 19.— Tovalai Inscription of Venrumankonda Bhutalavira Udaiyamarttandavarman: Kollam 708.

The subjoined inscription in Tamil is engraved on a rock near the Pillaiyar temple at Tövalai. It is dated in Kollam year 708, (=A. D. 1533), Karttigai, su. di. 13, Sunday, Asvatī and belongs to the reign of the Travancore king Sankarandrdysna-Vengumankonda-Bhūtulavira-Udaiyamārttāndavarman, the senior member of the Tiruppāppūr family, of Jayasimha-nādu. It relates to the appointment of a Brahmiu named Āriyan-Sokkan-Periyaperumāl-Marttanda-Brahmādhīrājan as temple accountant at Tövalai which was a village belonging to Nañjinādu, and states that the king was staying in his palace at Vīramārttānda-chaturvēdimangalam in Kalakkādu alias Solakulavallipuram. The individual mentioned above is said to have belonged to Kodukulašavai, and to have been a native of Suchīndiram in Nāñji-nādu. Rāman Rāman figures as the writer of the document.

Text.

1 மு-ஹஃஷு--[∥*] அருளிச்செயல் கொல்கம் எரஅ ௵ கார்த்திகை[யும் பூ அவ]-

- 2 [பட்]சத்தை இடைபெரதேலியும் [எ]ரபருட்சையும் பெற்ற அச்சுவதி கான்
- ந சயதுக்காரட்டுச் சங்கராரரபாணவேன் ந மண்கொண்ட பூதவவிர
- 4 உதையமாத்தாண்டவன்மா இரப்பாப்பூர் முத்தவராயு காம் கான்கி
- 5 காட்டு வ**ு**ப்தி இந்த கொதஞ்சுமையாளில் ஆரியன் சொக்கன் பெரிய பெருமாள்
- 6 மாத்தாண்டப்பிசமாதிசாபதுக்கு எஞ்சொட்டு தொவாளேயில் வர்குர் இவ . .
- கொழிதுக்கு சென்டாரணக்கும் வருகிப் பழையபடி உடைமையும் பற் விக்கோண்-
- இ ஆசர்திசதான கர் சந்ததிப்பிசனென்கெ கர்விறும் செய்பிறும் செய்புகி ச்ச கண-
- 9 க்கும் எழுதிப்பெட அம்படி காக்காடான சொழுதுவக்கியாத்து விர-
- மாத்தாண்டாதுவ-வெதியக்கமம் என்ற ஈம்போல் வைப்த்த
- 11 அது சிலையில் புறிய கிட்டில் காம் கிடாகிருக்கு [கற்பித்தமைக்கு]
- 18 தானம் இன்னும் முதல் இத்தாகுவிடிபாடர்க கணக்கும் எழுதிக்கே-
- 13 சண்டு உடைமையும் பத்தில் மொதும்படி பாற்க இலை இப்படிக்கு இரச மன் இரசு-
- 14 மன் எழுக்க

Translation.

Be it well! Pleased to order (thus). On the day of Asvati which coresponded to a Sunday and the thirteenth fibit of the first fortnight of the month of Karttigai in the Kollam year 708, we, the senior member of the Tiroppappar family i. s. Sankaranacayana Udaiyamarttandavaramu of Jayasimha-nadu, who acquired the earth by conquest and who was the (one) hero in the world, having ordered,- when we were staying in the new palace at the agarachehirmai of Virgoarttanda-ekaturvēdinungalam, established in our name at Kaļakkādu alias Solakulavallipuram, making it our home, - that Ariyan Sokkan Periya-perumal Marttandan-Brahmadhiraje, one of the Kodukulassvaiyar of Suchindiram, in Nanji-nadu shall, as long as the moon and the stars last and in his own lineage, write. the sacred treasury accounts of the temple of Nayipar at Tovalai in Nafiji-nadu and obtain the privileges as of old. Getting this (order) written on stone and copper, - he (i. e. Ariyan Sokkan Periva-peruma) Marttandan-Brahmadhiraja) shall, on the strength of this arrangement, see (that from this day forward he) writes up the accounts and obtains the (customary) privileves. Thus, the signature of Raman Raman (was affixed) to this.

101

No.—20. Tovalai Inscription of Venrumankonda Bhutalavira Udaiyamarttandayarman.

The subjoined inscription in Tamil is engraved on the south base of the central shrine of the Krishnasvämin temple at Tövälat. It is almost an exact copy of No. 18; only a few syllables are lost at the end of each line. From this record it is gathered that the accountant was privileged to have certain quantity of food. A separate translation is not given as it is superfluous.

Text.

- 1 பாறை அருவிச்செயல் சொல்லம் எசஅணு சாத்திகையும் பூறையப க்கிழத்து திறை டெ. !

- 5 ட்டு தொயர்களில் எவிஞர் சிரிட்டினன் கொயிறுக்கு எரனது முத்துக்கு பெண்டாரக் க
- ம் வாக்கு[ம்] எழுதி பழையபடி உடைவையும் ஈசன் ஒன்றுக்கு சொ.வ மகு ஈசுழி
- 7 ஆசக்டுசுத்சரவர் சக்ததிப் அறிவசமெ வல்லிறும் செம்டுறும் வெட்டிவிச்சு
- கைய்த்த அது ச் சிலமலில் புதியவிட்டில் காம் விடாவிருக்கு சற்பித்தமை க்கு தாகும் இன்[கு]

No. 21.—Suchindram inscription of Venrumankonda Bhutalavira Ravivarman: Kollam 721.

The subjoined inscription is engraved in the Tamil characters and alphabet on the rock near the Kailasa shrine in the Sthanunathusvamin temple at Suchindiram. It is dated in the Kollam 712 (= A. D. 1537) with details corresponding

1	The missing syllables	tri u+Qea
2	3	growt Oar.
3		Canada Bres.
4		prumin arefert.
5	10	ACHTHE C.
6	76	Sandy.
7	-	<i>ன்முதலாக இதுதா</i> த மிக∪ு
9		rua gerus ayas.

to Sunday 15th April, 1537 A. D. and records a royal gift of the lands Pullamangalam and Veppangulam belonging to Irukkanturai in Panakudi-Muratta-nadu, for the expenses of the service called Udaiyamarttandan-aandi instituted in the temple of SivIndaramudaiya-Nayinar. While making the grant, the Travancore king i. c., Venrumankonda Bhutalavīra Ravivarman of Jayasimhanādu was encam ped in his new palace at Panakudi.

Panakudi and Irukkantopai are at present called Papaikkudi and Erukkandurai and are situated in the Nanguneri Taluk of the Tinnevelly district From another inscription of the SuchIndiram temple we know that the Siva temple at Erukkandurai was called in ancient times Tumbura-Naradesvaram. In his Lists of Antiquities, Vol. I., 1 Mr. Sewell says that at this place, which is 12 miles southwest of Nanguneri on the road to Cape Comorin, there is a large Vishpu temple.

The inscription clearly evidences that during the reign of Ravivarman, a portion of the Nanguneri Taluk in the Tinnevelly belong to Travancore kings and was under their immediate sway.

Text.2

- windstreet [11] Gardeni wade (30 Spiller 2 " ilma Haw is 35455
- நட்டியும் காபருட்சனையும் பெற்ற புரைத்தி காள் செயறுக்கரைட்டு
- ல்கொண்ட" புதலஞ்ச தெறி" இசன்னன்ன சாற⁶⁰ நாம் உடையார் சிவில்க FLD(UP
- TOLU ADMITER! BORTO HORDE EMPHOTESTIMEN OF B LITTE
- ாடக்கே வகைகளு ஈணோன்றுக்கு அமுதுபடி பன்னிரு காழியும் இருமா to Drawn D.
- க்கும் எழுதாந்த ஒருபத்த இசண்டாம் ஆண்டு பசானம் முதறுக்கு தெ SUBTORIOT &
- விட்டுக் நடுத்த பணஞ்டி முறத்தனட்டு இருக்கா அறைப்பற்றில் புன்னம
- மும் வெப்பக்குளமும் அக்குழி இரண்டுக்கும் பெருக்கன்கிகள்கையர W. 40 73 115

p. 315. No. 87 of my collection for 1096 M. E. 2

It is the symbol for 'moreth'; it is sensetimes used to denote 'passes'.

[&]amp; Read asterness and

h Read on and with

⁶ A separate symbol is used to indicate the length of er. courted ...

⁷ Punaristra stands for "Punary@sama" "Punarudam" is often substituted in inscriptions for Ponsrp@fam -

⁸ Cancel the letter &.

⁹ Read pr.

¹⁰ Cancel in

¹¹ The length of m is indicated by a separate symbol.

¹² Cancel d.

- 9 கிழெல்கை சங்கானெரிக்குளத்தை நிர்கர்களுக்கு மெற்கு [1*] தென்னெல் கை புளி
- பம் பாட்டுக்கு வடக்கு மெலெல்கை கில்லிசெரி குனத்தப்புரவுக்கு கிழ க்கு
- 11 வடமெல்கை சல்லத்திக் குலப்புரவுக்குத் தெற்கு அக இச்சுரன்லிகல்! கைக்கு உள்-
- 12 ப்பட்ட குள்பிசன்பே புரவும் சஞ்சை புஞ்சையும் கரைவும் கரைவ்வாடும் மேறிகாக்கி-
- 13 ன கணஅம் மெல் கொக்கின மசமும் மற்றுக் காம் கொள்ளு[ம்*] கொமு ஹைமாடும் எப்பேய-
- 14 த்ப்பட்டதம் கையாண்டு பொதுமிடத்து கத்தித்த பூசையில் சொது ப க்கித காழியும்
- 15 பெண்க்களில் காச்சியார் மகள் சிபற்பளுகப் பெருமாளுக்கு அசாதிரதா சிவற்க சக்துதி.
- 16 ப்பிற்வோமெ குடுத்தப் பொதாம்படி ஒழுதுத்து ஒருபத்து இரண்டாம் அன்கி சுத்திரை மாத-
- 17 ம் பத்தொன்பதாக் தெலி பூ.அவர்கைத் அட்டியும் சாபருட்கையும் பெ ந்த புணாதத்து-
- 18 எ* கான் முறத்தா காட்டு பண நடிவில் புதிய இடத்து சாம் விடாயிருக்கக் கற்படுத்தனம்க்கு [u*]
- 19 தால்களும் இத்தாவு பிடிபாடாக ஆகக்கிரதாரவற் செல்வதாக கல்லி
- 20 செய்தோம் வெட்டி கைப்பாண்டு பெர் அம்படியும் பாற்க [11*] இப்படி மேற கணக்கு சொலித்தன்
- 21 [எழுத்த] இக்கொளில் இற்பட் அப்பக் தென்மப்ச சுர்(மு)டை

Translation.

Pleased to order (thus);-

On the day of Panarvasa which corresponded to the 19th solar day of the month of Sittirai, the sixth tibit of the first fortnight and Sunday. We the illustrious Ravivaruan of Jayatonga-nādu, who had acquired the earth by conquest and was the (sole) here on the surface of the earth, gave the lands called Pullamangalam and Veppangulam belonging to Irukkandurai in Panakudi-Muratta-nādu, measuring in all two infi (in extent) which had been assigned as divadāna from the commencement of the pasānam of the year seven hundred and twelve and whose great boundaries are given below, for the item of (service called) Udaiyamārtāndan-sandi which forms part of the worship conducted thrice daily

I Cancel &.

² Cancel &.

³ Read Anigrarrais.

⁴ Cancel #

⁵ are sugar mems to be emitted at the sort

in the temple of Udaiyār-Šivfudaramudaiya-Nayinār, in order to supply daily twelve nāļi of offerings and two sacred garlands:—

The eastern boundary is to the west of the virnakkal of the tank called Sankaraneri. The southern boundary is to the north of Puliyampadu. The western boundary is to the east of Villiseri-kulattuppuravu. And the northern boundary is to the south of Kallattikkulattuppuravu.

While conducting the worship, enjoying the two tanks, puravu, nañjai, puñjai, karai, karaikkādu, the wells sunk below, the trees growing up and others found within the four boundaries thus (set forth), as well as all kinds of customary dues of the king which we received, twelve nafic of rice-food shall be given to the female attendant Sri-Parpanāda-Perumāl, the daughter of Nāchchiyār and her lineal descendants, as long as the moon and the stars (last). Thus did we order, while we were staying in our new home of the palace at Panakudi in Muratta-nādu, on the day of Panarvasa, corresponding to Sunday, the nineteenth solar day of the month of Sittirai and the sixth tithi of the first fortnight.

On the authority of this order which will be engraved on stone and copper, it shall be conducted (as herein set forth).

Thus the signature of the accountant Gövindan. (This is the signature of)

Ayyan DendIchchuramudaiyan, the architect of the temple.

No. 22.—Suchindiram inscription of Venrumankonda-Bhutalavira-Virakeralavarman: dated Kollam 720.

The State of the

The subjoined inscription in Tamil characters and languages is engraved at the left side of an entrusic on the north wall of the Senbagaraman-mandapa in the Sthannathaevamin temple at Suchindians. It belongs to the reign of the Travancore king, the illustrious Virakershavarman of Jayatanga-nadu, who acquired the earth by conquest and who was the (sole) here on the face of the earth. It is dated in the 27th solar day of the month of Karttigai in the Kollam year 720(= Tuesday 25th November A. D. 1544) which was a day of Aévati falling on Tuesday, the eleventh tithi of the bright fortnight. It records the fact that the king conferred the appointment of Treasury Accommunt of the temple of Suchindira-mudaiyar at Suchindiram, on a certain Udaiyankutti called also Dikkellampugalum-Perumal (literally fore who is praised in all the quarters), a native of Vijaiyankudi in Kagungudi madu, after removing the previous incumbeut. The newly appointed accountant and his descendants were made eligible to have all the rights and privileges pertaining to the post. This order of the king is stated to have been issued by the accountant Tiruvengadattu-Appan.

In the word SulaIndiram which stands for SuchIndiram, we have to note the intruding letter I as in talkhid which stands for takki (a variant of sakshi).

^{1.} No. 85 of the collection for 1896. From impression prepared under my supervision.

² See above Vol. III. p. JL.

Text.

- 1 [வூவி] பி கொல்லம் எரா.பி.வி வர[i*]த்திவை
- 2 டி உயின்ட பூ அவபக்கத்த உள்ள தேகியும் மற்-
- 3 சுவாசமும் பெற்ற அறியின் கான் செப-
- 4 princerile Dawing com Carrier He.
- 5 வகிர இறி கிரகோனவ்மாய அம் எரு.
- 6 வருடிகாட்டு கியசலன் அலில் உடையா-
- 7 ன்குட்டி இக்கெ[ஸ்*]வாம் புகழும் பெருமாளுக்கு க-
- 8 சஞ்சிரைட்டு ரூழ்சிச்சிசத்த உடையார் ரூழ்சிக்கிசு
- 9 முடைய ஈடுகுர் கோக்கில் கிபன்டாரக்க-
- 10 கைகுப் பண்டெயாகையும் பழம்பெகை.
- 11 மும் அமிர்த்த எம்மது ஒருதுக்கு மெற்படி கொலில்-
- 12 2 பண்டாசக்கணக்க அடிதேக்கொண்டு பழை-
 - 13 படி உடைமையும் சேச அம் இதில் உள்ள அ-
- 14 கிறும் வடிக்கிய கணும் பற்றிக்கொட
 - 15 de Gassa Squient as as sas services
- 16 சக்கிர்ப்பெடுவையை கல்சிலம் செய்பிறம்.
- 17 Gully mauring Garmaning u-
- 18 சற்ச இற்புடிக்கு கணக்கு இருவைக்கடத்தப்ப-
- 19 or organis

Translation.

Hail! Prosperity! On the day of Aivati, the 27th (solar day) of the month of Karttigai of the Kollam year 720 corresponding to a Tuesday and the eleventh tithi of the bright formight, we the illustrious Virokeralavarman, who acquired the earth by conquest (couru-mon-konda) and who is the (sole) hero on the surface of the earth (bhatala-cira) ordered the removal of the prior holder and the change of the former designation of the accountants who looked after the sacred treasury of the temple of Udaiyar-Suchindiramudaiya-Nayinar at SuchIndiram in Natiji-nadu and appointed Dikkellam-pagalam Perumal of Vijaiyankudi in Kagungudi-nadu from (this) day onwards to write up the accounts of the sacred temple treasury, to obtain the right, food and other apportenances fixed therefor as well as (other) privileges and by virtue of the arrangement, causing it to be engraved on stone and copper and cojoying them as long as the moon and the stars exist; thus had this been written by the accountant Tiravengadatt-appan.

¹ This is the sign for mouth.

² is looke like to in the original.

³ Bead ag.

^{4.} The letter # is very builty shaped.

⁵ Read suras@fludesmit.

No. 23.—Kanyakumari plate of the time of Balarama-yarman, Kollam: 935-6.

Regarding the subjoined inscription I made the following note in my Annual Report on Archeology for the year 1095 M. E.:

Copper-plate No. 9 of App. A examined during the year belongs to the Kanyabhagavati tample at Cape Comorin. Though the inscription engraved on it is not a very ancient one, yet it is of some importance as will be seen from the sequel. It states that in Saka 1682 corresponding to Kollam 935 and in the subsequent year i, e., Kollam 936 (A. D. 1760-1), six items of expenses, amounting in all, to 11953] persons, were incurved on behalf of the temple of Kannimakomarippagavati-Amman, and furnishes details as to the receipt of the sum.2 Padmanabha-dasa Balaramavarms Kulasakhara-Perumal, who presented 3000 panam to the temple, is mentioned as the ruler of the Vanadu country, . Among the collections of previous years this king is not represented. In fact the copperplate comes to us as the first opigraphical evidence of his rule over Travancore and it is also interesting to note that the kings of Travancore styled themselves as rulers of Venadu as late as the date of the record. introductory verses of an unpublished Sanstril work Balarama-Bharatum, we learn that that work-which is a treatise in proce and postry on the natya-sastra -was elegantly composed by the king himself for his own pleasure, after studying the works on the subject and embodying admirable sentiment-.4 To the student of history, the work is important not so much for its intrinsic worth as a treatise on fine art, for its diction, or for the fine sentiments contained therein, as for the introductory portion whose contents are noticed here. Quite happily, the

```
1 These issue store
      (1) 1325 3/4
                      1/14
                      1/16
      (a) 3553
                      3/16
           550
      (3)
                      1/16
           1269
      (4)
      (5)
                      1/16
           3698
                      1/16
            354
          1200
      (7)
   Total 11963
                1)4
  The items of recepts were
     (1) 3000
            350
      (2)
      (3)
           156
                1/2
                      1/16
           4422
      (5) 4023 34
```

Total 11951 114

- 3 During the time of Srivallavankodal the Venido country extended as fat north as Mulikkalam and included Quilon in the South where there was a palace of the king.
- शास्यतस्थमवलोक्य विकालं क्रास्त्रमारिकतमात्रमञ्जलाव ।
 बालराममरतं तुथवर्षाः! पर्यताद् शुतरसाधिकविकम् ॥

invocatory verses are addressed to Unnata-Nritta-Gapapati. Nataraja, the danci form of Siva; the dancing form of the latter's consort Parvati," and Padmanabl who, in the guise of a dancing child, appeared before His devotee to test piety. In this work, the royal author Balarama-Kulasekhara-Vanchi-Bhupa alls bimself a devotee at the foot of Padmanabha" and in several verses describ

- मदक्लमण्डितगात्रो मधुक्रमालापरिष्कृतो विस्मम् । पश्चमञ्चणवाली सोचत्रुची विनायकः पापाद ॥
- असन्दालितकङ्गं तकतकाङ्गिसन्ताहितं वणावणितन्तुरं इरहरेतिशस्त्राज्यलम् । विमिदिमितिइन्द्रभिष्वनिष्याकृतं सदते-देणदणधनन्त्रमञ्जल ताल्डवं शाम्भवस् ॥
- े नवनवनवधारेनां कास होताले रमिनयकुत्रासः सा चार् भूताद्वासमाना । दिनकारविभासा बोरिनताहाइनाहै: करणगति विद्य्येनेतितेश्रामियाच्यात् ॥
- वोगीन्द्रभक्तिपरियोधनकारणेन पुजान्तरे बदनमातकुतातिहरः । यो बालवेषमुपगम्य स वदानामा नुत्तियो जवति तुङ्ग्यणी-द्रशाधी ॥
- श्रीरामः स्वयमेव कार्मकपरी क्ट्रोडस्वविद्यापरः धरश्यकिमनां गदापरिचये साझाकतो सामैवः । बाहुम्यामतिमलवैरिकतदे श्रीकृष्ण एव स्वयं श्रीमद्रशिक्ताथियो विजयते श्रीवातरामप्रभा ॥
- श्रीरामवर्मक्तशेष्वरवित्रभूपो विद्वत्रियो निकित्तसुरियजेम्य आर्यः। स्वर्णाष्ट्रानमधिकं प्रददाति भूमी श्रीपद्यनाभपदभक्तिरसंकपूर्णः ॥

the prosperity of the kingdom and his own accomplishments.\(^1\) On his authority, we are made to believe that he had linguistic attainments, a knowledge of the self and a mastery of the sciences, that he had harnt the Yōga philosophy and was an accomplished speaker-\(^2\) He had his hiranyagarbha and tulābhāra ceremonies performed, made the sixteen great gifts i.e. the shōdašamahādāna and distributed gold and food among the mendicants and Brāhmanas learned in the Yēdas.\(^3\)

। सकलन्पतिरम्थं सजनेरावृतं यत् सकलविज्ञायमध्यं पुण्यपूर्ण प्रराणम् । विद्यानसम्बद्धं देवताभिश्च पूर्व विजयनुपतिलक्ष्म्या सेवितं विश्वसारस् ॥ रिपुजनदुरवार्थं राजनीतिप्रशस्तं विविधमनुजस्यपराधिनं धमेरूपम् । अगतिकमनुजानामात्मरक्षाकरं तद जयति हि सततं श्रीवन्तिरातस्य राज्यम् ॥ श्रीपद्मना सक्कणारसपात्र सूत्रो भुषासमीतिमणित्र निवतपादपद्यः । दिनसुन्दरीनयनवास्वरकीर्तिशाःसी थीवालरामचुपतिः यरिरक्षति हवास् । श्रीबालरामकुलयेजरवन्त्रियुप-स्सङ्गीततासम्बद्धाम्बद्धाः । भावाधिणाविष्वविम स्परमा चन्नी विः विद्याकशाविनयम्। परिश्वति द्याम् ॥ नेर क्षितीयाञ्चल भूपणादिरपरतं धीकरळाजिनिशृदक् गुत्रमीलिश्तम् । विद्वद्रणस्य मुखपङ्कमित्रस्यं श्रीबालरामक्लग्रेसरराजरवस् ॥ शक्तनगरभाषाभाषणे लेखने व प्रगृतितमतिरात्मज्ञानगक्तिस्वभावः । विदितसकलकाची योगमानप्रयोगः भणितिनुकालमुद्धि भारतीपूर्णदेशः ॥ श्रीपचनाभपुरतस्य हिरण्यगर्थ-दानं नुलापुरुषदानमजसदीक्षः । विश्वकशासकृतपोदशदानमार्थ-विद्वाणाय सुवि वेदविदे प्रदाव ॥ आचार्यमञ्जलसुवर्णपदार्थेदानैः संपूज्य मूर्रकनकं अबि वाचकेन्यः। द्रावा किरीटमणियांभिकात्तमाङः पायान्मदीयनिशमार्जितपुण्यसाद्रीः ॥

References are made to the Sangitaratodkara and Saldaratnāveļi¹ as well as to the king's remote ancestors among whom there was (1) a Chēra king who bestowed immeasurable quantities of gold on a tailor (tanturāya) who brought a palm-leaf from the god at Madura; (2) to that Chēra who on being thought of by Sundara when the latter was on his journey to the Kailāsa got up on his horse and reached the mountain and composed a work embodying the greatness of the god; and (3) to another who was called Kulažēkhara and who, on hearing the story of the Kāmāyaṇa, armed himself with a sword and entered the ocean determined to destroy the vile Rāvaṇa but was brought safely back to the shore by Rāma himself appearing before him.* The first alludes to the story of Baṇabhadra's obtaining munificient gifts from the Chēra king Sāruman-Perumāļ-Nāyaṇār and the mythical account regarding the composition of the Tirukkailāya - Jūāna-ulā which is detailed at the end of the Popvaṇa-ttandādi attributed to the same early Chēra sovereign. This Chēra is counted as

1 Constitution un the verso भाषी राजक तालक भारत्या अंशसंभवाः । तदानन्दरसोपेता भारती जवतान्त्रदेश ll chem columnes ure quole

> वहंशकरनुपतिमधुरापुरीश-पत्रापेणेन क्रमकं प्रदश्यसम्बद्धः । वल्बवायकुलभक्तजनाय भूवाव् स भेपसे निविधसातकुलप्रदीपः॥ केकासप्रीलगमने पणि संस्थातेन भक्तेत्र सुन्दरवरेत स वेरन्यः बारक वाहमचिगम्य च शिलमीशे श्रीसुन्दरंग कविलं परिलं पकार ॥ तदंशभूषणसणिस्स त बश्चिस्प-श्रीवालगामकृत्योगारभृतिरातः । धीपप्रनाभक्रकामकत्रव्य भूति-मानन्द्रतारमयतारमदोऽनवदः ॥ भीरामचलिरसपूर्णसनमञ्जूतथी-रामास्त्रभावसहितस्य गुहीतस्यद्गाः । रामाचणव्यक्रमावणसम्मनेष्ट्र-सिरम्बं विवेश कुठबोलरभूमिपो पः ॥ र्त राघवोऽपि करुगानिचिरेत्य तुर्ण दावा करं बल बितीरमम् निनाय । दत्वा वरं प्रतिदिनं भूवि रहनाथ-संसेवको सम न भक्तानेप मुख्यः ॥

அற்ற வெள்ளாக்கள் சிறிமைபோர் சற்ற அதற்கேம் மன்றென்டாய்க் பசியேற் சொன்ற சென்னிலியான் மூன் சென்றெற்காதியுள்ளதற்கும் சோர்தோன் முன்றியையோறு போன்பண்ணத் தாதாதி வறுகள்துமே. one of the sixty-three Saiva devotees and as a contemporary of Sundaramartti-Navanar. According to the Tamil Ingiology Periyapuranam, the last mentioned Saiya saint is said to have visited the capital of his friend the Chera king, to have been received by him with all honours and according to his own desire, was taken to the Knilasa by the attendants of Siva. And when Straman-Perumal heard of it, he started with all speed and was able to reach the place earlier. The third contains a distinct reference to the Vaishnava Alvar Kulašekhara about whom the same story is narrated in the Nālāyiraprahandham. He composed the 105 pātu-ram which go by the name of Personāļ-Tirumoļi. These devotional hymns are mostly about Rams. In the concluding verses of several of the pasurams Kulniekhara-Alvar is called Serslarkon (i. e. the king of the Cheras), Kollikavalan (i. e. the lord of the Kolli mountains), Kongurkën (i. e. the king of the Kongu people). Kölikkön (i. e. the king of Umiyar) and Kadal-nayakan i. e. the king of Madura). This king is also believed to have composed the popular devotional These are but traditions current at and before the time hymn Mukundamala. of this author. The look then proceeds to mention the nearer relations of this king. It states that Balaramararman was an another of the very Rama who saved the Alvar. That Balamaritandavarma Kulasakhara-Vanchi-Bhupala was his uncle (mother's brother),2 that Havivarman was his younger brother, and that a namesake of his, another Balarana, was his nephew (sister's son),2 The king is stated to have given away the burden of the rule of the earth to god Padmanabha and to have acted only in the espacity of His servant.

Of the time of Balamarttandararman, there is a lithic record engraved on the ergakkal-mandapa of the Padmanabhasvamin temple. From it we learn that he was the rephew of Ramavarman, that he, with the assent of a certain Padmanabhendra-Yōgi, caused the temple of Srf-Padmanabha, from the vimana down to the dipastala, rebuilt through a Brahmin architect named Balakantara, and set up the organical as well as the images of the gods Padmanabha, Lakshmi,

द्वां हि रामयवनस्तृतिर्घ्यमूर्ति-वां भूमिमेव परिपालयति सम पूर्वम् । तद्वंशकीर्तिममाणं परिपातु कामः श्रीराम एव स कडी हि कृतावतारः ॥ यत्मातुको रिपुजय मसमेख बाठ-भार्ताण्डवमंडुलशेखरवाडिन्दः । चक्छे भुवं स्वक्ररसंख्यमियातपर्व तद्वागिनेयकुलशेखरवालरामः ॥ तद्वुजरविवमां भागिनेयः स्वनामा स्वपमि स तु विश्वद्भापतिश्रैकमावाः । सक्छभुवनमारं प्रध्वामाय द्वारा मनुपतिकृत्वभूरे स्वामिश्वतस्वभावः ॥

⁴ Travaceure Archieological Series, Vol. I pp. 458.

Bhumi, the parivaradevatus and the serpent couch and performed the kumbhabhishēka ceremony. These works, we are told, were commenced in Kollam 904 and ended in Kollam 908.

We thus learn the order of succession and relationship of some of the kings of Travancore from the copper-plate inscription of Kanyakumari which furnishes the date Kollam 936 (= A. D. 1761) for Balaramsyarman; from the unpublished Sanskrit work Balarama-bharatum which states that king Balaramavarman who was the sister's son of Balamarttandavarman had a younger brother named Ravivarman and a nephew called Balaramavarman like himself; and from the Trivandrum ograikkal epigraph which is dated in Kollam 904 and 908 and which states that Balamarttandavarman, the rebuilder of the magnificent temple of Sri-Padmanabha, had Ramavarmau for his uncle. They are in the following order:-

Ramayarman Balamartiandavarman (nephew) (Kollam 904) Balaramayarman (nephew) (Kollam 935—6)

Balaramavarman (nephew)

Some authorities give a second Ramavarman in place of the first Balaramavarman and make him the micle and immediate predecessor of the second of that name. It may, therefore, be doubted if the Kanyakumari copper-plate does not refer itself to the reign of the second Balaramavarusan, the only one of that name known till now; and this doubt would be set at rest from the next paragraph where it will be made evident that the book Balarama-bharatam is correct in stating that Balamarttandavarman was the uncle of Balaramavarman and that the latter's nephew also bore the same more-

Balaramayarman's (1) claim to linguistic attainments might perhaps point to his knowing, in addition to Sanskrit in which he was the author of a notable work; Malayalam and Tamil, the languages of the country over which he ruled; the Dutch, English and the Urdu for we know well enough that Captain De Lennoy served him as his faithful military commandant and that he had dealings with the Dutch and English Companies as well as the Nawab of Arcor, Hyder Ali, Tippoo Sultan and their generals and representatives. Mr. Nagam Ayya notes' that Kartika-Tirunal Maharaja of Travancore was a post of renown. Before he was out of his teens he land acquired wide knowledge in Malayalam, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Persian and a few other languages. The best among his works are (1) Ra-jasuyam, (2) Subhadraharanam, (3) Bhagavatam. (4) Gandharvavijayam, (5) Panchallsvayamvaram and (6) Kalvanasangandhikam. He passed away in Kollam 975 (=A. D. 1798). From the epigraph on the tomb of De Lennoy, we learn that De Lennoy died in Kollam 952 after a distinguished service extending over 37 years (i. e. from Kollom 915 to 952) which covers parts of the reigns of Balamarttandavarman and his nephew Balaramavarman. It is not unlikely

I Travancore State Manual, Vol. I, pp. 369 and 417-

² Ibid Vol. II. p. 4345.

that Balamarttandavarman ascended the throne in Kollam 904 and reigned for 29 years till Kollam 934. In this case, the date of the Kanyakumari inscription (Kollam 935-6) which states that Balaramavarman was the then ruler of Venadu would be only two years after the demise of Balamarmandavarman and there is no room for doubting that the former was the nephew and immediate successor of the latter. Further, it may be noted that in the year Kollam 937, - just a year after the date of the Kanyakumari copper-plate, -the Kaja of Cochin sought the aid of the Maharaja of Travancore against the aggressions of the Zamorin of Callent and entered into an agreement declaring solemnly in the presence of the god Sthänumürti at SuchIndram that he and his nephews shall from that day i. e. 12th Karkadagam 937 M. E., on no account, oppose or sanction war against SrI-Padmanabha(dasa)-Balarama-Kulašėkara-Perumal, the Maharaja of Travancore and his nephews.1 It was this king that thought it advisable to purchase the forts of Ayakkotta and Cranganore from the Dutch. From these also it would be clear that the name of the king of Travancore in Kollam 937 and 964 was Baiaramavarman and not Ramavarman. In the agreement for the purchase, the king's name is givan out as Wanji-Bala-Marttanda-Ramavarman.

That Balamarttandavarman was a great conqueror is reflected in the poem; which, unlike the popular tradition, states that it was his nephew Balaramaverman who gave away the rule of the kingdom to god Padmanabha in the presence and with the consent of his brother Ramavarman and nephew Balaramavarman, perhaps in obedience to the will of the conqueror at his death bed. It is not unlikely that, Balamarttandavarman first adopted the procedure perhaps at the close of his reign and it was afterwards followed by each successive severeign. I am not aware if that king was also styled Padmanabhadasa like his nephew Balarama. The title is quite significant and also consistent with what is recorded in the poem.

The idea that the entire kingdom of Travancore is the property of the god Padmanabha is not to be regarded as an innovation started by Balamarttandavarman. It was so held even in earlier times. For instance in the Achyotaraya-bhyudayam of Rajanathakavi, the poet makes the Pandya king, when restored to his territory by Achyotaraya, say that "the country ruled by the Tiravadi is always considered to be the property of the Dova-Padmanabha and I now feel afraid of taking back what for sometime belonged to Padmanabha and rule over it". It may be said that by a fine stroke of policy, this timehonoured notion was turned to good account by Balamarttandavarman and the kingdom secured from the aggressions of brother Hindu monarchs.

In the Sthammathasvamin temple at SuchIndiram, there are two stone statues of kings. The tradition connected with them is that they represent Ramavarman and his nephew. It is not unlikely that one of them, i. e. the bigger of the two, represents Balaramavarman who, in the account above noted, was in the

¹ Travancoro State Manual, Vol. 1. p. 371.

² It id p. 390.

^{3.} Shankunai Menon's History of Travancore, p. 175 quend in State Manual Vol. 1 p. 367.

place, when the Cochin Rāja vowed before the god that he and his successors would not undertake any wars against the Travancore king and his successors. The king holds in the right hand an uplifted sword while the left has the handle of its scabbard whose point is directed downwards. An yajāāpavīta hangs freely from the left shoulder. The ears, chest and waist are decorated profusely with ornaments. Bāhavalaya, wristlets and rings adorn hands and fingers, and a cloth is tied twice round, but there is no covering over the upper part of the body. In the right leg, at the ankle, there is seen what may be called the vira-srinkhalā. Over the shoulders are garlands of beads. A righly embroidered crown adorns the head.

The statue to the proper left of the above is in most respects similar to it.

The head dress is different, the right leg is bereft of cirabalalai and the hands are held in worshipping attitude (anjali-hasta). It is not improbable that it represents the crown prince. The statues are very five and speak for themselves.

The two stone pillars between which the statue is placed, are also finely worked with floral devices, lotus-buds and pendants of bend wreaths. Above the big statue there is an image of Vishnu holding the conch, discus and the staff, comfortably seated on the coils of a five-headed serpent whose hood forms the canopy of the deity.

What may at first sight be taken for clongsts I cars are not real clongations but are only coils of ear-rings passing one into the other forming a bigger ring which is made to hang from the care.

Text.

- 1 a. t marginia nome adesir tonic Grider things
- 2 Octobre manifema Diebar to a des Mariel.
- 3 மாகுமிப் பகவுடி அம்மன் °செக்கில் கொத்தில் செக் தே-
- 1 Alei whares miliera Bour Biruranian u-
- 5 முமை மாறி பெடி மாம் விக்க கற்கட் கணேக்கினம் கொட
- 6 ஸ்டு இதுவக்டுப்பாக்கட்டையும் பலகையு பகுக்கு வி.
- 7 CLERGE BOWLESS OF SAKAL DESCRIPTION SHIP MONEY
- 8 டும் எடி சுற்கோட்காசனி! வெருத்து அம்மனக்கு அடிவே.
- 9 ந்தனம் சாத்தின வகைக்கும் சோமண்போசனம் உடத்தி.
- 10 எ எனக்கும் சா. வன பணவகை உள்பட செவான பு

f At the commencement of the inscription there is a symbol resembling a pijintparyali which is probably intended for a proceduation mark.

² This symbol stands for accession.

³ The syllable size is written as a group-

⁴ This symbol stands for set a ..

⁵ Card je written as a group.

⁶ This symbol stands for come is.

⁷ or is written as a group.

⁸ This symbol stands for Cam.

- 11 ஆத்தொடும்கம் வடக்டேம் ஸ்ரீகோவில் தெத்திரம் எழு-
- 12 இன வகைக்கு கொளான பு- டுமிறிருவி காகரிகளு கி.
- 13 த்தின் டுடம் கட கன்னிமாகுமி ஊர் சொக்க திலில் கன்னி-
- 14 கிருபார் கொகில் கெட்டிப் நேத்திட்டை செய்த வகை.
- 15 க்கு வைகை பணங்கை உள்பட வெவான பு சத்தசக்கி-
- 16 கம் நெடிறு வைசாகி நடம் இடி சுற்க்கட்சரியக்கினர்
- 17 கொண்டு வெள்ளிச்சியன் வின்பரும் நோவமும்
- 18 செய்த வெள்ளியும் தல்கமு[ம்*] இ'கப்! கதைசல்கவ
- 19 க்கு பணிக்கமி உள்பட செவான பு க கலைவியும
- 20 ய கொடி வின்டாம் கலசுமாட்டு கெவு மு- கலிரிகம் வே-
- 21 maliagent Sais Carial Caus sura , Saisand wir.
- 22 DULL IT ABOUT A WARE MADE WIT DAMEST.
- 23 குகிகம் உர மேறு இந்த அசிப்செடி சிறுக்கிற பற்பறு-
 - 24 பதாசான வாறையாகற்ற குறைக்கப்படின் கல்-
 - 25 Lides ala ur Ray Dig. Cardin pon acceran-
 - 26 கணக்கு புத்தெரியில் முகவடுமன் உணக்காக இருவ-
 - 27 A BULLIA GEL OL WARES OU FOUND AS GREAT WINDS AND A
- 28 அல்த ட காகும் தெ. கோலில் சொரியம் பூற்றேலி முத்து-
 - 29 in march saranes Gricon & Girlaure admini
 - 30 செய்த வகைக்கும் சிவேலி வின்பம் வகைக்கும் நக்க மு-
 - 31 மரும்கடு நெட சொலில் சார்கிக்காறர் வின்கோமார் நட
 - 112 WEAR'S DOTAL BANGALIEW ENDS AFFILE & GARLLE
 - 33 F. D. G. FLILLIAM RESPONSE COMPLETE MAR U- FA-
 - 34 managun neadhri Dardin Remine eri Die 8.
 - 35 ஸ்.மம் வடவகை புணவகை கன்பட வெவான பு ச-
 - 36 pullengel ga Balancing arera v
 - 37 Departure of [1"]

Translation.

In the Saka year 1682, expired, corresponding to the Kollam year 935, on the 16th day of the month of Sittirai, the old ricurandippākkatpai at the entrance gate on the eastern side of the sikkara of the temple of the glorious Kannimākumarippagavati-Amman having been removed on the 11th day of the same month in Karkkataka-lagus tiruvandippākkattai und cut planks were placed; the

¹ The symbols perhaps represent some weights.

² m stands for Output?

³ Bead weekuines.

⁴ Bead Quenore Calle.

⁵ Read Qui.

expenses for (these) were $1325+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{1^4}$ panam. The expenses incurred, inclusive of paddy and money, on the 7th day of the month of Vaikāši of the same year and at the time of Karkataka-rāši, for the 8 panam weight of sandal-paste applied to the goddess and for conducting the feeding of the Brahmanas, were 3533_{1^6} panam. The expenses for drawing pictures (i.e., painting) in the \$r\$Ikāyil on the north side were $550+\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{1^6}$ panam. In the year 936, on the 9th day of the month of \$ittirai, the expenses incurred, inclusive of paddy and money for building the shrine of Kannivināyaka at the Brahmasandhi of the Kannimākumari village and consecrating the god were $1269\frac{1}{16}$ panam. The expenses incurred in the Karkkataka-lagua, on the 5th day of the month of Vaikasi of the same year, inclusive of working charges, for silver and gold weighing $1143\frac{1}{4}$ utilised in making a silver image of \$r\$bali together with an arreada were $3698+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}$ panam. The expenses of bathing the said image with pots of water were $356\frac{1}{6}$ panam. The expenses, inclusive of making charges, of making a silver pot weighing 400 of silver, were 1200 panam.

Thus for the total expenses of 11953½ panam incurred for the six items, Padmanabhadasa alias Balaramavarma-Kulaisikhara-Perumāļ, the overlord of Vēņādu ordered and gave 3000 panam; in the account of the accountant of the said temple i. e., Bhagavati-Bhattau of Patteri were given both for the account of the SrIkāryam of the said temple i. e., Muttumperumāļ-Bhattau of Patteri were given 156½ panam for making the image of Brahmasandhi-Piflaiyar and the image of SrIbali; the santik-kārās (i.e., the worshipping priests) of the temple, the Pillaimar, the talattar, the temple ryots, the nattar, the chetties (morchants) of Köttar and the nagarattar (i.e., the citizens) gave 4422+½+½ panam as na/pada; the expenses, inclusive of paddy and money, met from the sacred temple treasury of the goddess (Nach-chiyar) were 4023+½+½ panam. Thus the income of 11955¼ panam from the said sources is correctly accounted for.

¹ Pirturated potal/attat is made of tira (sacred), a correption of samilie (the joining place), get or pairs (spread or put up) and satist (log); and its meaning may therefore be 'the beam put up on the sacred joining place i. s., the satistance.

